EARTH FIRST!

MABON EDITION

September 23, 1986 Vol. VI, No. VIII

THE *RADICAL* ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL TWO DOLLARS

Occurrence in the Ferocious Isles

Sea Shepherd Takes On Whale Butchers

by Captain Paul Watson

I knew I was in trouble when I saw the kid come back. Not that I didn't welcome him. Last year he was one of the best: hardworking, uncomplaining, a loyal no-nonsense sort of guy. A dedicated Sea Shepherd member willing to give all for the whales and friends.

But what's this? I hear that he's been on an "educatin" trip through the wilds of Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, the heart of Earth First! country, a right pack of proven troublemakers. Did he make contact? Unfortunately, yes. A dog-earred copy of the *Field Guide to Monkeywrenching* in a back pocket, and what's this? A load of books by that crazed, irreverent, cactus lover Ed Abbey.

I say nothing, I have enough problems. We are about to set sail, figuratively speaking since we don't have sails, for a collection of islands in the near arctic peopled with 45,000 whale-killers with a passion for slaying Pilot Whales. They plan to massacre more than 2500 of these gentle giants this year; this derelict old trawler and my crew of dedicated incompetents aim to protect whalekind and Mother Earth and I'm carrying another god-damned Earth First!er!

Oh yes, we had another degenerate tree-hugger on board; but I've got a reputation to protect and it wouldn't do to broadcast to the world that the law-abiding, establishment-oriented, conservative captain of the "Sea Shepherd," flagship of Gaia's whale navy, is in reality an Earth First!er. Actually, in defense, I didn't join voluntarily. That dust-eating river-loving landlubber Abbey gave me a subscription and drafted me. All right, so I did buy a copy of Foreman's book; o.k., two copies, but not because I approve of any of that ecotage stuff, most of which sounds downright illegal and anti-establishment.

But I wasn't about to tell Rod Coronado all this. Rod's a good kid, almost 20. Hell, a kid that age should be cruising chicks in a Corvette. Did I say chicks, er I mean women, er ah, wimmin, that's right cruising wimmin. But instead of scarfing burgers, drinking Coors and driving a hot car, he's up to his neck in the whale saving game, and thanks to his discovery of Earth First!, he's probably lost to a life of perpetual planetary duty.

Rod's subversiveness manifested itself in subtle ways. He painted 'Earth First!' in silver inside the stack. No pilot or seagull could escape the message. Sleeping with the monkeywrench was weird but harmless, but soon he began to show up for watch with *Down the River* under his arm. I pretended to ignore that by burying my head in Castanada. Hey, I don't want to give you the impression that the bridge watch is like the Christian Science Reading Room. We do do other things, like navigate, steer the ship, and important things like watch sea-birds and listen to music — unless, of course, a whale or dolphin shows up and the crew goes apeshit, screaming so loudly that the cetacean sister or brother buggers off for peace and quiet.

Aside from Rod, we had a weird crew, typical on a Sea Shepherd voyage. I'll identify everyone so you'll have an idea of the people to whom I refer.

So, cast of characters: Me. I'm the captain. A nice guy, I think; others might disagree but since I'm captain I don't have to give a damn. Rod is from California, part Indian, part Spanish, a legitimate Californian related to that bastard conquistador who "discovered" the Grand Canyon. Another Californian, a teacher named Bri Rennie, a gentle gem of a crew-member. The Mate, a Sting look alike named Nick Taylor — hell of a nice guy, English. Another Englishman is Jim Frankham, our First Engineer, a long-haired refugee from the notorious Stonehenge evictions. If you're from England, you'll understand, if not you don't want to know. Peter Winch, a Devonian from Plymouth, always looks as if his dog just died, but he's dedicated. David Howitt

Earth First!er Rod Coronado in battle dress on the Sea Shepherd. Photos by Captain Paul Watson.

— I can't call him an Englishman; he'd stab me if I did. He's from Cornwall and thus a Cornishman, a vegetarian, quiet but a good engineer.

Our Chief Engineer was was Jeremy Coon. British Passport, Green carded resident of California, he was a bundle of neurotic energy, a bit of a prima donna, bitching all the time but what the hell, he kept Behemoth turning over. Behemoth was our most important crew-member — a 1400 horse-power slow turning diesel with a voracious appetite of 2.2 tons of fuel a day. It was essential to keep him purring along.

Our third engineer was a little blonde heart-breaker named Veronica Behn-

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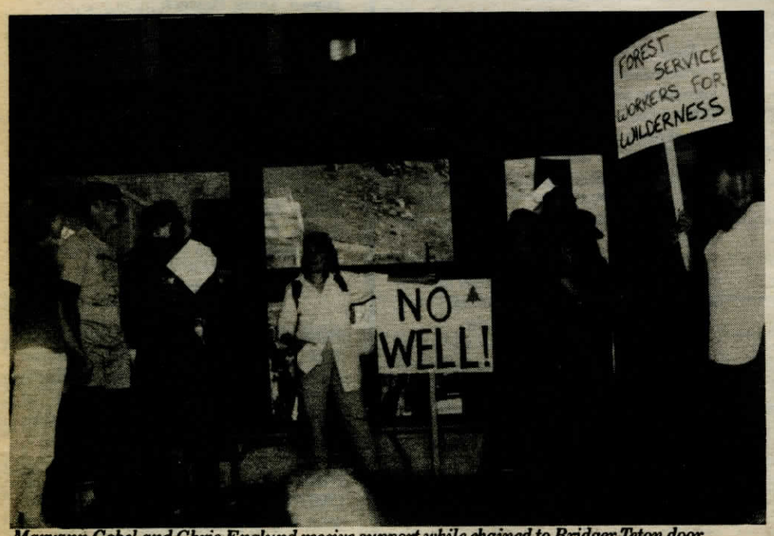
OIL VS. WYOMING WILDERNESS

Earth First! Protests Mosquito Creek Well



Maryann Gobel and Chris Englund receive support while chained to Bridger-Teton door. Photos by Gary Steele.

by Hiroshima Svendsen

Forest Service oil and gas leasing policies have long been a source of hot debate in the area forming the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (which comprises the largest contiguous mass of wilderness in the lower 48). Blatant disregard for public opinion and boot licking of oil executives typify the business as usual approach of the Forest Service (FS).

Earth First!ers in Jackson, Wyoming, have mounted a campaign to challenge these leasing policies in general, focusing on an unpopular proposed test well to be drilled by the Anshutz Oil Company in the Mosquito Creek drainage of the Palisades Wilderness Study Area in Bridger-Teton National Forest.

The 240,000 acre Palisades WSA borders the beautiful Jackson Hole valley to the west and south, and extends into Idaho. It provides rich wildlife habitat and economic benefits for the local economy through recreation and big game outfitting. In the infamous RARE II study, the Palisades scored high on every criteria used to identify wilderness but one . . . . Its suspected high oil and gas reserves "have to be" made available to any scum sucking oil company that wants to drill. All the Palisades area (and over 80% of Bridger-Teton Forest) has been gridded off and leased to oil companies and speculators seeking a lottery payoff. This leasing was done in the '70s with no opportunity for public comment.

The Anshutz Oil Company, based in Denver, is attempting to keep its leases open by drilling a 5000 foot exploratory well in the Mosquito Creek drainage, six miles south of Wilson, WY. Local opposition is high: 97% of local comments elicited by the Freddies opposed drilling. A complete EIS, which would have to address the spectre of full-field development (that is, the detrimental effects of a number of wells in the event a strike is made), is not required; the

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EARTH FIRST!

NO COMPROMISE IN THE DEFENSE OF MOTHER EARTH!

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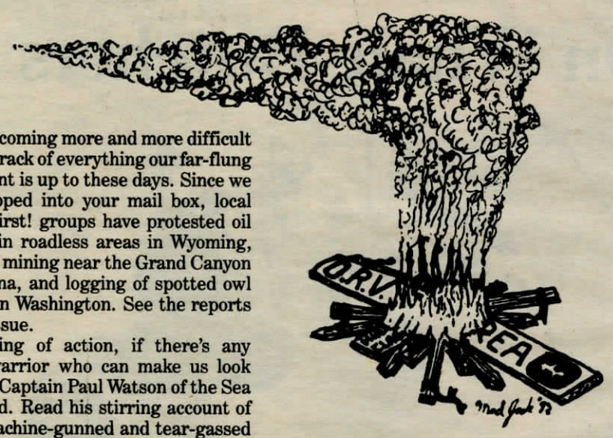
Around the Campfire



It's becoming more and more difficult to keep track of everything our far-flung movement is up to these days. Since we last plopped into your mail box, local Earth First! groups have protested oil drilling in roadless areas in Wyoming, uranium mining near the Grand Canyon in Arizona, and logging of spotted owl habitat in Washington. See the reports in this issue.

Speaking of action, if there's any Earth warrior who can make us look soft, it's Captain Paul Watson of the Sea Shepherd. Read his stirring account of being machine-gunned and tear-gassed by the Faroe Island official goons when he and his intrepid crew launched a protest against their annual whale slaughter ritual. You'll be reading more from Captain Watson in these pages in the future.

As you know, the closest entity to a decision-making outfit in this non-hierarchical tribe is the "Circle" meeting held at every Round River Rendezvous. If you'd like a copy of the detailed notes Bill Devall compiled from this year's discussion, send us a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Let me call your attention to the Earth First! Directory published in every issue of this newspaper. It is your guide to the grassroots Earth First! movement. Use it if you want to know what is happening in your region of interest, or how to get involved with the fun. Bob Kaspar from Wisconsin is the coordinator for the EF! Directory and he tries to keep it up-to-date. A major revamping of the Directory just took place and a number of inactive contacts and groups were dropped because they did not respond to our recent local groups memo. If you have been previously listed in the Directory, take a look at it in this issue and make sure that your address, etc, is correct and that a phone number is listed for you. If you were listed, but are not in this issue, it is because you failed to respond. Contact Bob if you wish to continue to be listed.

It seems that our essayists this issue decided to take on a variety of sacred cows: the name "Deep Ecology," nuclear disarmament, sustainable agriculture, and the self-proclaimed savior of the range, Alan Savory. On a more positive note, George Wuerthner reports on the natural return of wolves to the Glacier-Bob Marshall ecosystem in Montana. And in a landmark article, ecologist Reed Noss discusses the concept of wilderness recovery.

A good and great Earth First!er, John Zaelit, is no longer with us. He drowned this summer attempting to rescue three kids who capsized their canoe. We remember John in this issue with a eulogy by his friend Spurs Jackson, and by a gallery of his Earth First! art. (For you nightstalkers out there, John was also known as "Mr. Goodwrench.") Happy Trails, John, down whatever desert river you've found to canoe.

—Dave Foreman

SCHEDULE

***Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal* is published 8 times a year on the old pagan European nature holidays: Samhain (November 1), Yule (December 21 or 22), Brigid (February 2), Eostar (March 21 or 22), Beltane (May 1), Litha (June 21 or 22), Lughnasadh (August 1), and Mabon (September 21 or 22). Deadlines for articles are three weeks before the cover date: October 10, December 1, January 10, March 1, April 10, June 1, July 10, and September 1. The newspaper is mailed Third Class on the cover date. First Class delivery is available for $10 extra a year. Airmail delivery overseas is available for $20 a year extra.**

Please send any newspaper clippings mentioning Earth First! or dealing with subjects of interests to us at POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703. Clippings about monkeywrenching of any kind would also be appreciated. Thank you!

The Post Office does not forward Third Class Mail but they do charge us 30 cents apiece to to send us your change of address. Please send us your change of address promptly so you do not miss an issue of *Earth First!* and we do not have to pay the Post Office to receive it. Some people using clever aliases are not receiving their copies of *Earth First!*. Be sure to notify your postperson that "Attila the Hun" or "The Animal" receives mail at your address.

EARTH FIRST!
Mabon Edition
September 23, 1986
Vol. VI, No. VIII

Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal is published by Ned Ludd Publications and is an independent newspaper within the broad Earth First! movement. It is not the "official newsletter" of the Earth First! movement.

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Earth First! is a forum for the no-compromise environmental movement. Responsibility rests with the individual authors and correspondents. The contents do not necessarily represent the viewpoint of this newspaper, the Earth First! movement, local Earth First! groups or individual Earth First!ers.

Although we do not accept the authority of the hierarchical state, nothing herein is intended to run us afoul of its police power. *Agents provocateurs* will be dealt with by the Grizzly Defense League on the Mirror Plateau.

Contributions are welcomed and should be typed or carefully printed, *double spaced*, and sent with an SASE if return is requested. Art or photographs (black & white prints preferred, color prints or slides OK) are desirable to illustrate articles and essays. They will be returned if requested. Due to our tight budget, no payment is offered except for extra copies of the issue.

All material should be sent to Earth First!, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703, except for poetry which should go to Art Goodtimes, Box 1008, Telluride, CO 81435.

Dave Foreman, Editor & Publisher
John Davis, Managing Editor
Dixie Dalton, Merchandise Manager
Roger Featherstone, Special Projects
Mike Roselle, Roving Editor
David Cross, Roving Editor
Art Goodtimes, Poetry Editor

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Contributing Artists: Canyon Frog, Helen Wilson, Jim Stiles, John Zaelit, Karen Tanner, Mike Roselle, B. von Alten, T.O. Hellenbach, Lone Wolf Circles, Mad Jack, Bill Turk, Mike Gouse, Millipede, Juniper Berry, Christoph Manes, Marcy Willow, Peg Millett.

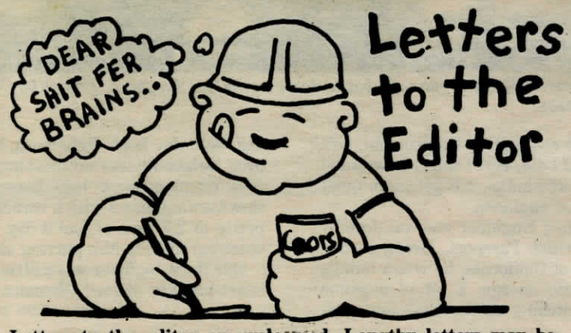
Contributing Photographers: David Cross, George Wuerthner, Howie Wolke, Ed Berger, Doug Peacock, Scott Smith, Roger Featherstone.

Mailing: Tucson Earth First! Group

ADDRESSES

POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703 (602)622-1371: Letters to the Editor, Manuscripts, Art, Photographs, etc. for *Earth First!* ; Subscriptions, Changes of Address, Inquiries; Merchandise Orders; Clippings; General Correspondence.

POB 1008, Telluride, CO 81435 (303)728-4301: Poetry, Correspondence with Art Goodtimes.



Letters to the Editor

Letters to the editor are welcomed. Lengthy letters may be edited for space requirement. Letters should be typed or carefully printed and double-spaced, using only one side of a sheet of paper. Be sure to indicate if you want your name and location to appear or if you wish to remain anonymous. Send letters to POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703.

Dear SFB

This is a letter to all those EF!ers hiding out in Colorado.

Luke and I are now "On the Road," reacquainting outselves with the Earth, meeting people whose hearts are with Her, and looking for a place to sink our roots. People may wonder — what happens now? I have a few things to say about this.

First, and foremost, Earth First! is a movement of Individuals. When we do actions as a group, the energy is in constant flux, because different individuals move in and out, as they choose. It is *you*, an individual, who determines what, where, and how things happen in Colorado.

Do you have something happening in your region that you want to raise some hell about? Don't be afraid to ask for help from the Colorado contacts — they can provide you with a little money, costumes and props, and/or people! Contact Scott in Denver if you would like the latest Colorado EF! newsletter — it includes a list of EF!ers who have been active around the state, as well as some info on future activities.

It will be very important to know who other EF!ers are — there are many battles brewing over wild rivers and wild forests in Colorado. Come to the conference on preserving wild Colorado in November; gather with other EF!ers on the Dolores River next May for a Colorado Rendezvous. Get together with people around you who care for the Earth; people who are not afraid to stand for Her.

— Kathy Hands

Dear SFB

At one of the workshops at the Rendezvous the talk turned to the subject of reintroducing wolves to Yellowstone and other ecosystems. Someone mentioned a professor (in Michigan?) who knew a lot about the practical aspects of reintroducng wolves. I was not able to find out any more about this at the Rendezvous, but it is a subject that interests me and perhaps other readers of the *Earth First! Journal*.

I would like to see some articles and dialogue on the subject of reintroducing extirpated wildlife to their natural ecosystems. If someone decides to take on a reintroduction project in a half-assed way, that could end up doing more harm than good.

— Marten Sangeater

Dear SFB

I've been reading your newspaper for sometime now and enjoy it quite a bit. It's nice to know there are other people as extreme as myself out there.

In March, I quit a job as a research chemist for a large agricultural chemical firm. My conscience wouldn't allow me to continue to help destroy the environment.

Now I'm unemployed, broke and sick of being stuck in the relentless inferno of California's Sacramento Valley.

I need advice on what to do.

If any readers can give me advice on possible areas of relocation or jobs that are not destructive to the ecology it would be greatly appreciated. Please write to:

Jim Ringo
POB 855
Knights Landing, CA 95645

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Dear people

I just bought an old VW bus. Under one of the seats was a copy of *Earth First!*. Yellow pages and torn but still readable. I liked what I read and would like to see more. Here's my subscription.

— Mike

Dear SFB

Want to have a good laugh? Check out the Fall Sierra Club Catalog. Page 35 has this piece about Global Sierra Club. "With support from Sierra Club it will be possible to pass legislation that will help prevent global decimation of forests — and hunger and starvation around the world."

Great. The kicker is right below this article — an ad for a presentation case for a kaleidoscope made of *mahogany*. On another page there is an ad for a hummingbird made of *ebony*.

—Dana

Dear SFB,

A guy is in a bar, talking to the bartender. He seems down and out, and the bartender is concerned. "The problem," the guy says, "is that I have an IQ of 185 and I can't find anyone to have a decent conversation with." Just then, the guy two seats away pipes up, "An IQ of 185? Mine's 184." So they start talking about Star Wars technology, black holes, theoretical mathematics.

Farther down the bar, another guy says, "I have the same problem. My IQ is 135 and I can't find anyone to talk to." But a guy next to him says, "135? Mine's 134." So they talk about their new BMWs, the best pasta, vacations in the Hamptons.

Finally a guy near the end of the bar says, "Wow. I have the, uh, same problem. My IQ is . . . 85, and there's, uh, no one to talk to." But the guy next to him says, "85? Mine is . . . 84 . . . can we talk?" "Sure," says the first guy. "About what?" "I don't know," says his new friend. "Let's see. Uh . . . I work for the Forest Service doing Timber Management Plans, and . . ."

With utmost sobriety,

—Hiroshima Svendsen

Editor,

Over the 4th of July, our family attended the RRR, an event well worth the drive from Texas. On the way home thoughts occurred to me concerning the adversarial relationships into which EF!ers must naturally place themselves if we are to stand up for ethical and moral ecology. I need to comment on a rather dominant mood best expressed by 'us versus them' which I believe breeds a somewhat disdainful and competitive undercurrent of feeling and may do harm to the movement in its long run.

I propose an 'us AND them' adversarial position which is only a logical extension of that fine sentiment expressed on the Fourth that we should "lead with our hearts." Please excuse the sloppiness of the following 'syllogism' but it expresses an accessible way to have our adversaries and know them too; a means of learning from unfortunate situations.

There is no living without growing
No growing without learning
No learning without teaching ourselves
No teaching ourselves without choosing our teachers.
(A digression: Some types of teachers — any child; bummers; laughter;
PMS; anything interesting; excesss; wildness; death;
daydreams; climbing trees; moderation; music; hate; etc.)
So . . . if we let our adversaries become our teachers
Then these teachers become our allies
Then maybe these allies can learn from the adversary
Who is now an example of personal evolution
(for him/herself and all others to see)
And by evolving, we are growing
By growing, we are truly living.

By seeing the opposition clearly, without judgment, we might learn how to proceed even more effectively the next time because now our minds are as clean, unpolluted, and pure as is the earth as we envision it.

—Martha Edgar

Editor,

I just got off the phone with the game warden to whom I was complaining about poaching in a local park. During our conversation I learned that cattle ranchers who have leased public lands have the right to hunt on these lands, despite the fact that the rest of the public is forbidden to do so. They also have the "right" to kill off entire populations of any animal they feel threatens their cattle, which could interpreted as just about any animal in the woods. This information really pissed me off since it means the Fish & Game people are practically encouraging the slaughter of wildlife. (P.S. Three cheers for the malevolent archer!)

—Mark R. California

SFB,

One of the legal personal actions we can take is to regulate closely what food we consume. If you eat public land or rainforest beef you economically support earth destruction. If you eat inorganically grown produce or food which has been transported long distances you support pesticide use and air pollution.

Buy into the solution, not the problem. Food which is healthy for us is healthy for earth. For those interested in eating nutritious food produced according to Earth First! ethics, I recommend the following: *Diet for a Small Planet*, Francis Lappe (Ballantine); *Laurel's Kitchen*, Laurel Robertson (Bantam); *How to Grow More Vegetables Than You Ever Thought Possible On Less Land Than You Can Imagine, John Jeavons, (10 speed press).*

—Del Mar Man

THE AMERICAN EAGLE
by John Zaelit

SFB,

I just arrived home from canoeing Ontario's wild rivers to find the August EF! in my mail, with Abbey's response to Schmookler on anarchy. I return to the Canadian wilderness often because I believe it is in wilderness that anarchy exists in its purist form, and I feel most in tune with my inner rhythms there. To the casual observer, wilderness, like the philosophy of anarchy, seems chaotic and threatening; but on closer inspection one finds a highly complex system of symbiotic relationships that represents not chaos, but the highest form of order, guided not by thick volumes of rules and regulations but by one simple but unforgiving reality — each entity has a positive effect on the evolutionary advancement of the environment in which it exists or that entity fails to survive in that environment for very long.

As I sit by my campfire, absorbing the beauty around me, I wonder how long man can survive so out of step with the patterns of natural anarchy. We seem compelled to control, to manipulate nature, people and events. We feel more secure with our trees on tree farms, only to find we must dump herbicide on the trees to control pests. We dump billions of dollars into social programs in an attempt to cure emotional cripples and destructive economic systems. We call it order and feel more when people and trees are in nice straight rows, and fear chaos when they are not — perfection is our goal.

But perfection is a concept handed to us by our respective gurus, especially in our WASP culture. Perfection, if man could achieve it, would simply mean an end to evolution, to life as we know it. Anarchy, like life itself, is a dynamic philosophy, always free to evolve, to adjust to local conditions, always in the process of becoming, but never achieving "perfection."

So it was with pleasure that I read Abbey's response and Mane's "Ascent to Anarchy." They renew my faith that we, too, can evolve. I would add only one comment: Like all wars, Lebanon's is the result of political and/or religious zealots blindly following their omniscient gurus. This is the antithesis of anarchism. Anarchy, as Abbey and Manes suggest, would not end all violence, only organized violence. Anarchy would definitely not bring the dreaded "perfection"; but it would free us to reach our highest potentials so we could be the best we can be — for now.

Long live anarchy. Long live the earth.

—Gary Cox

Editor,

Nevadans, both conservationists and Congressmen, are destroying the Great Basin National Park idea. As long as any such National Park has to be acceptable to Nevada US Senators or Representatives, who answer to Nevada's ranching and mining circles, the nation will never get an adequate Park proposal. For more than 60 years, the idea of this Park has been opposed by Nevada's public land exploiters. Nevada conservationists may have built new bridges with groups, but too much of the grand idea is being sacrificed. If conservationists don't promote conservationist concepts, who will?

The US Senate bill by anti-park Nevada Senators Laxalt (R) and Hecht (R) would establish an insulting 44,000 acre Park — monument size, hardly park size. The recently passed US House bill, the "Nevada anti-wilderness bill," by so-called pro-conservationist Rep. Reid (D), would establish only 174,000 acres and 45,000 of that would be a hunting preserve! Death Valley is 2 million acres, Yellowstone 2.2 million, Grand Canyon 1.2 million, Glacier 1 million, Everglades 1.4 million, etc. If any Great Basin Park is not of similar magnitude, how can it be representative of the Great Basin? Well meaning Nevadans say the Park can grow larger later. This same argument was heard at the birth of Utah's Canyonlands National Park. It started as a one million acre conservationist proposal, passed 220,000 acres, and remains today stuck at the 250,000-350,000 acre scale.

A Bristlecone-endowed mountain [Wheeler Peak] with unusual alpine tundra, streams and waterfalls does not alone represent the Great Basin. What is also required is a desert valley with its ring of mountain ranges and perhaps even a complete internal-drainage system. To get this, and "empty" Nevada can well-nigh afford to give such a Park to the nation, we're talking one-million-acre scale.

The longer we wait for a magnificent Great Basin Park to be established, the more it's going to cost and "hurt." Range developments and Desert Land Entry settlers increase in every valley every year. The national interests in this Park idea should assert themselves over local ranching interests, which have abused the land there for too long.

—Elliott Bernshaw
Salt Lake City

Dave,

We ecocentrics, here behind the north coast's redwood curtain, have always felt like a persecuted minority as we

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CALIFORNIA RENDEZVOUS

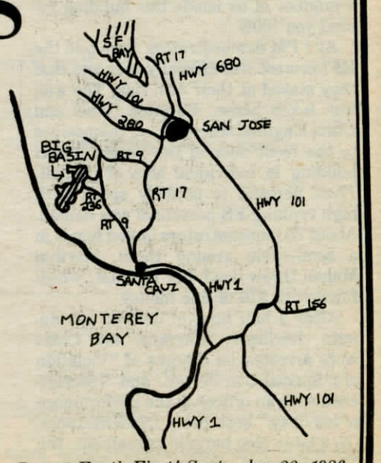
October 17 - 19 Big Basin Redwoods

Contrary to President Reagan's views of trees, if you've seen one, you've not seen them all. That is why the 1986 California Rendezvous will be held in the heart of Big Basin Redwood State Park, home of some of the grandest redwoods in the Santa Cruz mountains. This three day event (Oct. 17-19, Friday evening through Sunday afternoon) will be an educational, inspirational and enjoyable celebration of Ma Earth. We'll even have a full moon to help gel the California contingent of Earth First!; all we need is for you to join us.

Friday evening, the campfires will be lit in expectation of your arrival. Saturday will feature the following workshops: Deep Ecology with Bill Devall, California Condors with David Gaines and Dave DeSaute, Grizzly Bear Reintro Proposition with Mark Williams, Sinkyone with Lou Mulvaney, BLM Desert Protection with Rod Mondt, Rainforests with Randy Hayes and Karen Pickett, Paper Monkeywrenching with Steve Evans and Kelly Meagher, Wilderness/Forest Issues with Dave Foreman, Direct Action with Mike Roselle, Mono Lake/CA Water with David Gaines, and Mountain Lions with Sharon Negri. Saturday evening, we'll enjoy music, poetry, speeches and skits including: Dave Foreman (celebrating his 40th birthday!), Dakota Sid, Hope Baldwin and Rebecca, Lone Wolf Circles, The "Condor" Skit, and others.

Sunday has been left open for follow-up meetings and for a California agenda circle.

This event is not being sponsored by the World Bank, so a donation of $15 a person is requested (i.e. if you can pay, great; if not, come anyway). Be prepared for any type of weather. We have group campsites for 200. Finding the state park is easy with this map and a compass. Please carpool; parking space is limited. Questions should be directed to: Tom Skeele, Box 272, Yosemite, CA 95389; 209-379-2236. Warm up those vocal chords for howling at the moon, and we'll see you there.



JACKSON
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less complete Environmental Assessment only studies drilling on a well-by-well basis. The very real possibility of poison gas, present in this geologic formation, drifting down after a blow-out into populated areas has been glossed over.

Local EF!ers demand no oil and gas drilling be allowed anywhere in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. Our campaign centers on the proposed Mosquito Creek well to galvanize public opinion; it is the worst current example of the oil and gas rape in our area.

Media interest in EF! has been extremely high. Our reputation for no-compromise and no bullshit has allowed us access to the press. Fortunately, the only local newspaper overtly hostile to Earth First! has a credibility problem; its editor was arrested two months ago driving drunk 75 MPH through Jackson dressed in his out-of-town wife's *negligee*. (Honest! Truth is much stranger than fiction.)

Mike Roselle, EF! troubleshooter and National Civil Disobedience Coordinator for Greenpeace, once lived in the shadow of the Tetons. His love for Wyoming wildlands prompted him to assist local EF! in the campaign. His expertise in demonstration organization and press coordination proved invaluable.

While we were preparing for a demonstration, a most unfortunate incident occurred: monkeywrenching. All survey stakes and metal markers for the Anshutz road were removed. A woman called the press, and claimed this action was the responsibility of "Barmaids for Howie" (an apparent reference to the then-jailed Howie Wolke, incarcerated six months for pulling survey stakes of another local oil well). Tsk. Tsk. Hot heads like this give all environmentalists a bad name. Anshutz surveyors lied and said the survey stakes were no longer needed. A newspaper article debunked this, and quoted Freddies as saying real damage had occurred.

Needless to say, media interest in our upcoming demonstration was high. TV crews came from as far away as Idaho Falls and Salt Lake City.

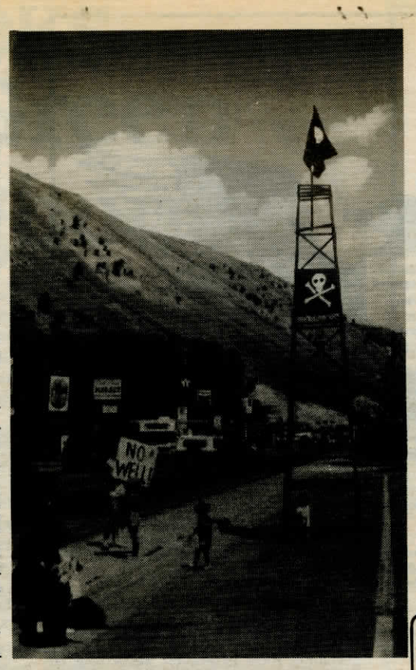
The EF! protest, on July 28, outside Bridger-Teton headqaurters, drew about 80 people. Protesters carried signs, some of which read "Oil and elk don't mix," and "Woods not wells." Roselle escorted a TV crew on a tour of Mosquito Creek. To the tune of the Christmas carol "The First Noel," we sang "No well, no well, no well." Drums and chanting kept energy high. We handed out leaflets to public and press. A "Honk for Wilderness" sign noisily involved passing motorists in our protest.

A highlight occurred when Mike, overdue from his sojourn with the TV crew, arrived in suit and hard hat festooned with EF! agitators. He rolled up in a van with a most unusual load on top — a mock 20 foot drilling rig. We set up the derrick in the Forest Service parking lot, and proceeded to drill for poison gas. Labelled "Multi Death Drilling Co.," it sported a Jolly Roger flag waving merrily from the top. Two toddlers in diapers picked up large cardboard replicas of monkeywrenches and attacked the derrick.

A high ranking FS employee surreptitiously approached Chris Englund at the fringe of the crowd and said, "I wish I could be out here with you . . . . there's a number of us inside this building behind you 100%."

At 1 PM demonstrators were told the EF! protest was officially over and that they stayed at their own risk. The well was taken home. Maryann Gobel and Chris Englund then chained themselves to the front door of the Forest Smurf building in individual acts of protest. Their demand to publicly speak with high ranking FS personnel was denied. About 20 demonstrators linked hands in a semi-circle around them. Marilyn Mahan threw down her EF! hat, which filled with $70 of fine money.

After a half hour of delayed ten minute deadlines, Maryann and Chris were arrested on charges of "Violation of a Special Use Permit" and "Interference with an officer in the performance of his duty," both petty misdemeanors. (In a later plea bargain agreement, the "Interference" charge was dropped. Maryann and Chris pled guilty to the other, were fined $200 each and placed on six months probation.) Maryann and Chris were delighted that media covered more than the arrests; Mike's hard work brought in-depth air time and print space to the issue.



Anshutz and the Forest Service remain committed to punching in the Mosquito Creek well. A high level appeal of the well, brought by the Mosquito Creek Steering Committee (a local group opposed to the drilling) has been denied, and a temporary stay in road construction and drilling has expired. Legal appeals will continue. Sadly, the time for letters has passed. It appears the major effect of such efforts was merely finger cramps for the writers.

EF!ers are considering a non-violent roadblock of the Mosquito Creek well. Your presence at future actions will be greatly appreciated. Call Wyoming EF! at 307-733-4793 for information. If the well is unstoppable, we intend to drag the Forest Service through the mud on the way.

Legal appeals by the Mosquito Creek Steering Committee (which has officially endorsed EF! efforts) cost bucks. Send contributions made out to them to: Mark Altman, Box 428, Wilson, WY 83014. The EF! presence in this battle has been borne by a few destitute wilderness junkies. Any contributions sent to us will be used to maximize our effectiveness. Send checks to: Earth First!, Box 2617, Jackson, WY 83001.

Hiroshima Svendsen allegedly is one of the growing group of eco-radicals in the US who are of mixed Japanese and Swedish lineage.

T-shirts and Chains

by Maryann Gobel

Ever get the feeling that you've walked through a door into another dimension? Well I did, the day I met the local Jackson Earth First!ers! I saw a person with an EF! T shirt on. I walked up to her and asked about her shirt.

I put one foot in the door — the rest of my body and soul followed at my first EF! meeting. As we sat in a circle, each of us explaining our reasons for involvement and our disgust with the oil and gas leasing policies of the Forest Service and BLM, it dawned on me that I'd **always denied being part of the human race . . . out of embarrassment. After meeting these new people, I realized all I have to deny is the *other* human race.**

Mike Roselle built a fire under my ass. I found myself blowing off getting a place to live, finding a job, sleeping and following guidelines of good nutrition in favor of . . . running to the printer, drinking a beer, making signs, drinking a beer, passing out flyers, drinking a beer, typing press releases, drinking a beer, reading depressing statistics, and drinking more beer. Through my eyelids I could see we were getting somewhere.

As this was my first protest, and there was nothing in my cooler that would spoil during my absence, I decided if there were to be any arrests, I would be one of them. . . . Might as well cut my teeth in the traditional way.

I'm on probation for six months and out a $200 fine — and lawyer's fees. I'll happily go broke if it will help wildlife.

Now, I've always been one to pick pink plastic tape off trees and pull wooden stakes out of the ground for no other reason than my parents taught me right from wrong. I've found a new reason. To quote Gary Steele, "If you ain't an environmentalist, you ain't shit."

[ed. note: One may hope that it does not thereby follow that if you are an environmentalist, you are shit.]

Mining Threatens Wilderness System

by Mike Medberry

When the Wilderness Act was drafted in the early 1960s, one of the major conflicts faced by conservationists was the question of mining within Wilderness. Although mine development is inherently at odds with Wilderness preservation, conservationists were forced to compromise on this point to gain passage of the Act. Now, the mining compromise is returning to haunt conservationists and to threaten several of the Wilderness Areas we thought were protected from development.

The 1964 Wilderness Act stated that new mining claims could be staked in designated Wilderness Areas until the end of 1983. (For more recent additions to the Wilderness system the date may be different.) While the Forest Service may place strict conditions upon access to Wilderness mining claims, it cannot entirely deny access to a valid claim. According the 1964 law, any mine access through Wilderness must occur in a manner "consistent with preserving Wilderness values." Access by foot or horseback are the preferred modes, as detailed in the Forest Service manual. Interpretation of these general statements, however, has not yet been tested under the attack of miners and the strong laws which protect their trade.

In addition to fighting strong mining law with an uncertain weapon, conservationists must consider a newer and even more compromising law in Alaska. The Alaska National Lands Conservation Act of 1982 states that "the Secretary (of Agriculture) shall provide such access to non-federally owned land within the boundaries of the National Forest System as the Secretary deems adequate to secure to the owner the reasonable use and enjoyment thereof." Thus the politically appointed Secretary has considerable discretion to resolve questions concerning access through Wilderness.

As many conservationists in the West focus on creating more Wilderness Areas, the protections afforded by Wilderness designation seem to be evaporating. In Montana's Cabinet Mountains Wilderness, Asarco and US Borax have each proposed large underground copper and silver mines. As well as creating caverns under the surface of Wilderness, the mines would require huge air intake adits rising above ground to suck air from the Wilderness. Although no roads would be built inside the Wilderness Area, both Asarco and US Borax plan substantial development just outside the Wilderness in Grizzly habitat, including 600-800 acre tailings ponds within a quarter mile of the Clark Fork River.

In Idaho's Frank Church River of No Return (RNR) Wilderness, the largest block of undeveloped land in the lower 48, Jim and Marge Collord have proposed opening more than ten miles of road to access their Golden Bear gold claims. This Wilderness is best known for its rivers, the Main and Middle Forks of the Salmon River. Perhaps even more significant about this Wilderness, though, is its great size and diversity.

The Collords' proposal would re-construct what was once a rough mining road and is now a trail. After bridge washouts, landslides, and legal protection of Wilderness in 1980, the trail is no longer passable to vehicles and is not considered a "system road" by the Forest Service. The trail parallels Big Creek (a sizeable river, really, and the major tributary of the Middle Fork) for ten miles into the heart of the RNR Wilderness. The Golden Bear proposal also calls for construction of a mile or more of new road on the steep and fragile canyonsides above Big Creek. Two mill sites and an employee housing area would be built adjacent to Big Creek and mine tailings would be dumped near the mine site. The project is slated to last 10-30 years, bringing considerable vehicular traffic into the Wilderness during each summer and fall.

It is a travesty that such outlandish mining proposals as the Asarco/US Borax mines and the Collards' Golden Bear mine should have to be taken seriously. That they may operate soon is a brutal slam to the notion that this country has effective laws to protect its Wilderness. If either mining operation is approved by the Forest Service, that action would set national precedent. We can't allow such a precedent.

Local activists are fighting the mine proposals at every opportunity. Legal battles and direct action will delay Wilderness development, but we must also pressure the Secretary of Agriculture not to allow any mining in Wilderness. We must recognize substantial flaws in the Wilderness Act even while we fight for more Wilderness, and push to make the law work as it should. Otherwise it is as futile as giving transfusions to a patient who is simultaneously losing blood from open veins.

Mike Medberry is an activist in Idaho.

Fishing Bridge EIS Out

Earth First!ers who couldn't afford to be arrested at Fishing Bridge will have their chance to fight for the big bear when the National Park Service releases its Draft Fishing Bridge Environmental Impact Statement in October. Everyone can afford to send Park Superintendent Robert Barbee a 14 cents postcard requesting a copy of the EIS.

This is the best chance you'll ever have to make the Park Service close Fishing Bridge. The further you live from Yellowstone, the better — your congresspersons won't have a vested economic interest in keeping the campgrounds open. Every representative and senator from Montana, Wyoming and Idaho is fighting like hell to keep the campgrounds open, to keep the tourist's money rolling in. The Grizzly needs congressional support from other states.

In the EIS the Park Service will try to mislead you. Expect the EIS to be filled with fallacious statements and bureaucratic and biological bs. If you have questions, contact the EF! Grizzly Bear Task Force. We'll send a fact sheet and answer specific questions. Addresses: Superintendent Robert Barbee, POB 168, Yellowstone Park, WY 82190; EF! Grizzly Task Force, POB 7572, Missoula, MT 59807; representatives, US House of Representatives, Wash., DC 20515; senators, US Senate, Wash., DC 20510.

MOVING? SEND US YOUR NEW ADDRESS!

Alberta Kills The Griz

by Dr. Brian L. Horejsi

Those of us concerned with the critical situation of the Grizzly in the United States, look north towards Canada as a secure population reservoir for the big bear. The following report should convince us that Alberta is following the same demented path as states in the US have already trod.

In 1969 the government of Alberta stopped the legal hunting of Grizzly Bears south of the Bow River. In 1982 the Fish and Wildlife Division, under the guidance of Associate Minister Don Sparrow, reintroduced Grizzly Bear hunting around Waterton Lakes National Park; and in April, 1986, Mr. Sparrow authorized the hunting of Grizzlies in Kananaskis country starting in spring 1987. Canadians are questioning whether these decisions are in the best interests of society and wildlife. The following discussion is based primarily on facts found in the Fish & Wildlife Division's own records.

In ten years of protection (1972-1981), 15 Grizzlies were *known* to have been removed from the Waterton area. Of those 15, 12 were killed — three within Waterton Lakes Park and nine on provincial lands adjacent to the park. In 13 years of protection, at least 13 Grizzlies are known to have been killed in Kananaskis country. Recently, the Fish & Wildlife Division conceded it kills about two "problem" bears per year in the Kananaskis. Research in west-central Alberta indicated that at least four bears die illegally for every ten killed legally.

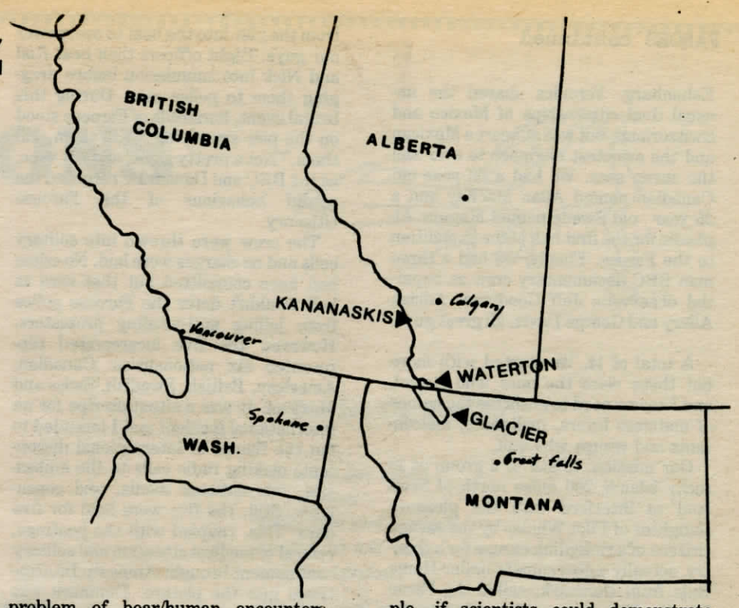
In the first four years of the new hunting season around Waterton, 20 Grizzlies died on provincial lands. Two died in the park. Waterton Lakes Park was thought to contain about 25 Grizzlies in 1982, but the size of the population has not been scientifically assessed. Bears are very mobile, ranging over areas of 50 to 1000 square kilometres. Almost all Waterton bears travel outside the park onto provincial and private land, as well as into British Columbia and Montana, including Glacier National Park. The death of American bears in Alberta has international implications, particularly since the Grizzly is legally recognized as Threatened in the US.

Researchers say there may be 25 to 60 Grizzlies that use Kananaskis, along with adjacent Banff National Park and British Columbia. The Fish & Wildlife Division says there are 50 to 100 Grizzlies in Kananaskis country, but they have not released the information which they say justifies the hunt.

If the population of Grizzly Bears is generously estimated at 25 in the Waterton area, 50 in the Kananaskis area, and 25 between the two areas, we speak of 100 Grizzlies in southern Alberta. The Fish & Wildlife Division Wildlife Status report claims there are 500 to 1000 Grizzlies in all Alberta. A September, 1985, Fish & Wildlife report on Threatened Wildlife in Alberta, listing Woodland Caribou as Threatened, estimates there to be 1500 to 3500 Caribou remaining — at least seven Caribou for every Grizzly! The Grizzly is not mentioned in the Threatened Wildlife report.

In Yellowstone National Park, which has about 200 Grizzlies, of which 40 to 50 are adult females, scientists have shown that the loss of one adult female before she has completed her reproductive life will destabilize the population and cause it to decline. Why is a bear population so sensitive? A female Grizzly most often bears her first young at five years of age and will have young, usually twins, only every second or third year thereafter. In ten years a female may produce only six young. Furthermore, researchers at the University of British Columbia have revealed that 35% of these young die before reaching one year of age.

Why, then, are we hunting the Grizzly in Kananaskis? The Fish & Wildlife Division admits that there has not been a problem of bear/human encounters. Only two people have been mauled in this area since 1900. Moreover, from 1974 to 1979, there were only 16 complaints involving cattle and Grizzlies in the Kananaskis. Fish & Wildlife says recent data is not available, yet they wish to manage the Grizzly in a way similar to that which resulted in the extinction of the Grizzly in the southwestern US.



Along with cattle owners, a major source of pressure on government to kill Grizzlies comes from sportsmen, though probably only a small percentage of them want to kill a Grizzly. Led by the Calgary Fish & Game Association, the hunting lobby has convinced Mr. Sparrow that up to 25 hunters should be given the opportunity to kill a Grizzly. If the province fulfills its plan to legalize the use of dogs and bait in bear hunting, as well as permit the legalized trade in parts of bears' bodies, the number of Grizzlies killed could rise dramatically.

Many questions arise from the existing Grizzly hunt around Waterton and the proposed hunt in Kananaskis. For example, if scientists could demonstrate that there are 100 Grizzlies in southern Alberta, should the Grizzly in southern Alberta be listed as Threatened or Endangered, and thus afforded complete protection from hunting? If the Fish & Wildlife Division has statistics on bear numbers, why are they not available for public scrutiny? In a province where wildlife research receives almost no funding, how were these numbers obtained? Lastly, we must question why the government of Alberta refuses to review their decision in the face of public opposition. There is no more serious threat to society than a government that ignores the public and dogmatically argues that it knows best. Such an argument goes beyond the realm of wildlife management, driving, as well, at the heart of democracy and the future welfare of society.

Brian Horejsi lives in Calgary, Alberta, where he is currently fighting threats to Grizzlies from planned mineral development.

Sheep Kill Grizzlies

by Arthur Dogmeat

How many Grizzlies do sheepherders kill? Nobody knows, and that's the problem. Everyone suspects that sheepherders blow away every bear they see. But the Forest Service (FS) and the US Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) don't properly monitor sheepherders. As a result, sheepherders are getting away with Grizzly murders.

Let's look at the Yellowstone region. According to the FS, the sheep and sheepherders aren't a problem because there have been no OFFICIALLY reported Grizzly mortalities on sheep ranges since 1975. From 1970-75, however, records show that 20 Grizzlies were killed on sheep allotments. Why did the humber of officially killed bears drop so sharply after 1975?

One possible explanation is that there are fewer sheep grazing allotments in Grizzly country. The FS takes credit for closing allotments to protect Grizzlies, but the allotments more-or-less closed themselves. The sheep industry is dying. There's a glut of sheep on foreign markets. Americans eat beef, not mutton. Synthetic materials have replaced wool. There would be no demand for sheep were it not for the aberrant sexual proclivities of cowboys and sheepherders.

Is it possible sheepherders and the livestock industry adopted a benevolent attitude toward bears? No. These are the folks who unequivocally oppose reintroducing Wolves to Yellowstone, while unabashedly lobbying for reintroduction of the poison 1080.

So why did official Griz mortality decline after 1975? Cynics suggest it's because Grizzlies were classified as a Threatened species in 1975. If sheepherders had continued to send in official reports of Grizzlies they killed, they would have been fined. Now their dictum is "shoot, shovel and shut-up." In his 1980 report to the Wyoming Department of Game & Fish, biologist Larry Roop said:

"There were two known grizzly bear mortalities from sheepherders in the Targhee [National Forest] during 1978. One of these was discovered only because it was a radio-collared bear. The other was discovered by a researcher in a sheepherder's camp. Because of the discovery the researcher was threatened and was unable to collect the skull for study . . . . There were four more grizzly bear mortalities strongly suspected, but not confirmed, in the Targhee National Forest during 1979. All of these losses were associated with sheep grazing."

Monitors have been assigned to guard Grizzlies from sheepherders, but there aren't enough monitors. One monitor might be assigned to one allotment, yet sometimes two or three bands of sheep graze the same allotment. So while Marty Monitor is guarding Grizzlies at Lupine Meadows, the gunfire goes on at Cache Creek and Stryker Ridge.

The situation is even worse in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) — Glacier Park, Bob Marshall Wilderness and millions of wild acres adjacent. From 1967-83, there were 35 "grizzly bear control actions" in the NCDE. Thirty-one of those control actions were related to sheep depredation. These are just *known* killings. Biologists agree there is at least one unknown death for each known kill. And there are no monitors in the NCDE.

To stop sheepherders from slaughtering Grizzlies, the best place to begin is the Targhee National Forest, next to Yellowstone Park. Send Forest Supervisor John Burns a polite request for information about sheep grazing. Ask for maps. You'll discover that some sheep grazing allotments are in designated Wilderness Areas. Ask for details about the monitoring program. If the Targhee won't close its sheep grazing allotments, it should heavily guard Grizzlies from sheepherders. Write: John Burns, Supervisor, Targhee NF, POB 208, St. Anthony, ID 83445.

Arthur Dogmeat is following the extremely important lawsuit aimed at forcing closure of Fishing Bridge. We will report on this suit as it progresses.

Ban Boating on Yellowstone's Rivers

Two major groups are pushing to open Yellowstone's rivers to boating — park concessionaire TW-Services, and whitewater boaters. The main force behind the move to open Yellowstone's rivers was former Park Superintendent, whoops!, I mean former TW-Services President Hal Ritchie. Hal baby proudly proclaimed his intention of turning Yellowstone into a "destination resort." Hal wanted to "upgrade" Yellowstone's hotels and dining rooms and add fun fun fun activities to attract more tourists and a higher class of visitor. To Hal, the world's first National Park was simply a prop for TW's hotel business. The more festivities Hal could offer, the longer tourists would stay in TW's Disneyland of the Rockies. Whitewater rafting is simply another activity to induce tourists to spend another day and another $300 in Yellowstone.

A second group of people pushing to open the park's rivers is a handful of yuppies from Bozeman, Montana. They consider themselves "hard-core" kayakers. They want to run a world-class stretch of whitewater on the Yellowstone River between Tower Junction and Gardiner, Montana. They wanted to run it so much that they did it illegally. They smashed on rocks, broke bones, and had the audacity to ask for a helicopter rescue . . . in a wild area. What despicable wimps! Had I been hiking in the area, I would have shot them, then used my left-over ammo on the helicopter.

There is plenty of whitewater for kayakers *outside* the Park. Hell, these people don't care if they're in Yellowstone or Yahoo, Michigan. All that matters is the degree of challenge offered by the water. Yellowstone is a sacred land, yet they use it like a playground.

If the Park Service opens any rivers to boating, special interests will demand that all rivers be opened. The Park Service would acquiesce, and it would be disastrous for wildlife. Think about the mama bear and cubs the EF! demonstrators saw during their bus ride to jail. The bears were right by the Yellowstone River. They wouldn't be there if hordes of people were "recreating" on the river. Opening the rivers to boating would affect Threatened, Endangered and unusual species: Grizzly Bears, River Otters, Trumpeter Swans, Peregrine Falcons, Bald Eagles and Ospreys. Already, Park highways paralleling the rivers drive game to the few areas where America's motorized masses won't walk. If the rivers are open, they won't have any place to hide.

Boating will also provide fisherman access to currently remote stretches of river that provide a refuge to big wild trout (which help keep all of Yellowstone's waters supplied with catchable fish).

Send a letter to your representative and senators, and to the Park Superintendent (addresses in other Y'stone article), to oppose opening Yellowstone's rivers to boats. Since opening Yellowstone's rivers would affect so many Threatened and Endangered species, tell your congresspersons you want the Park Service to write an EIS and conduct public meetings.

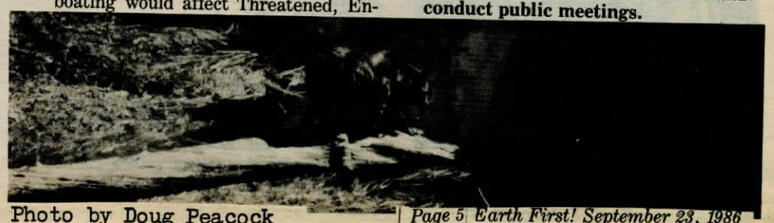


Photo by Doug Peacock

Eshenburg. Veronica shared the unusual dual citizenships of Mexico and Switzerland, but was at heart a Mexican and the sweetest engineer to ever sail the seven seas. We had a 68 year old Canadian named Allan MacKay and a 25 year old Swede named Magnus Alphadie for the first half of the expedition to the Faroes. Finally, we had a three man BBC documentary crew as impartial observers: Jeff Goodman, Adrian Allery and George Davis, all great guys.

A total of 14. We started with more but these were the ones who stayed, and I see no need to enshrine the names of mattress lovers, maligners, malcontents and wimps who quit.

Our mission: to sail to a group of 18 rocky islands 200 miles north of Scotland to interfere with the pleasure slaughter of Pilot Whales by the savage citizens of a rinkydink excuse for a country, actually a government under Home Rule from Denmark, called the Faroe Islands. Faroe means sheep, but to the crew of the Sea Shepherd, the islands will always be the "Ferocious Islands."

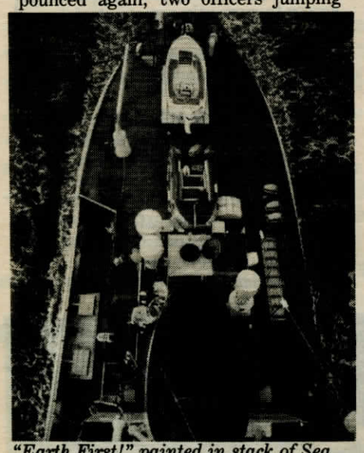
The Faroe Islands are a nice place to sail past, but you wouldn't want to visit. The citizens, who enjoy a materialistic and affluent life-style, the highest in Europe, torture whales, shoot puffins and gannets and beat up anti-whaling protestors. The island suffers from prohibition; the lack of alcohol results in venting of frustrations against our finned and feathered friends that unfortunately share the same location with these Faroese-speaking blonde descendents of Vikings.

So that's the enemy. Who are we ? Well, a rag-tag eco-navy founded by renegade refugees from the Greenpeace bureaucracy. Yes, Virginia, Greenpeace is not the sacred bastion of environmental integrity you have been led to believe. I could tell you stories but that's another story and T0not this story, so I won't.

Where was I? Oh yeah, Sea Shepherd. We've done neat things: invaded Siberia to get evidence on illegal whaling; interfered with the Canadian, Irish and Scottish seal hunts . . . and yes we did sink a pirate whaler, o.k. three of them, but they were criminals and hell we didn't hurt anyone. We adhere to the Gandhian principles of non-violent direct action, but we define violence as harming sentient beings and pirate whaling ships do not qualify. We go to jail sometimes and we get shot at occasionally; but when you get to know us, you find we're just regular people who give a shit about the state of Earth and will do something about it.

Which brings us to the present campaign. We arrived off the capital of the Faroes, Torshavn, on June 20 and cleared Faroese customs without incident. The previous year we had visited the islands, so our intentions were known. However, this year we had not had a chance to break any laws so there wasn't a damn thing they could do to us, or so we thought.

Next day, I sent three crewmembers ashore with two Associated Press reporters to scout the locale. Upon arrival, the police pounced on our unsuspecting crew, seized their inflatable boat and hustled the five to the local hoosegow. When they did not return, Nick and Rod took a second inflatable ashore to inquire about them. As they attempted to retrieve the first inflatable, the police pounced again, two officers jumping from the pier into the boat to overpower our guys. Eight officers then beat Rod and Nick into submission before dragging them to police cars. During this brutal event, hundreds of Faroese stood on the pier screaming, "Kill them, kill them." Not a pretty sight, and not wise, as the BBC and Danish TV recorded the sordid behaviour of the Faroese citizenry.



"Earth First!" painted in stack of Sea Shepherd.

The crew were thrown into solitary cells and no charges were laid. No crime had been committed but that sure as hell wouldn't deter the Faroese police from jailing anti-whaling protestors. However, the five incarcerated represented six nationalities: Canadian, American, British, Swedish, Swiss and Mexican. It was a situation ripe for an international incident and I intended to fan the flames of international discontent, making radio calls to the embassies, international media, and consulates. Still, the five were held for five days. This, coupled with the beatings, refusal of medical attention and solitary confinement brought Amnesty International into the picture. Denmark was not overjoyed at the excess of their goons in the colonies, so the Ministry of Justice in Copenhagen decided to release the crew and return the inflatables so long as I would agree to their face-saving measure of trading my signature on a five year expulsion order from all of Scandanivia for their release. Shit, I broke no law; but for the sake of my crew and because obviously I was dealing with a neo-Nazi police state, I complied.

Nick and Rod were returned to the ship and the other three were deported to their home countries. The reporters were released but not allowed to return to the ship. End of round one. We landed Nick in Scotland for medical treatment and waited for deported crew-member Veronica to return to the ship from Switzerland. The other two deportees decided to not risk arrest.

After purchasing barbed wire to ward off possible attempts by the authorities to board us, we returned to the Faroes with Nick and Veronica. Hell, violation of the expulsion order would mean six months; and though Scandinavian jails have good food, I hear, other necessary biological functions are verboten and you can't have a beer, though I could learn Faroese — about as useful as learning neanderthal. But I digress.

We arrived back off the Faroes and spent a week looking for whales, whalers or a combination thereof. Each day the Faroese were becoming more and more pissed off. I was disobeying that expulsion order they had black-mailed me into signing, and the barbed wire did not bode well for an easy arrest.

On July 10, the Faroese gunboat "Olvur Hagli" approached and lowered four inflatable boats into the water, loaded with what I suspected were police. They came after us, but I asked the engine room to step on it, shovel coal or whatever the hell it is they do down there. We left the bastards in our wake. "Eat brine pie, yahoos."

We proceeded to the other side of the islands. Early the next day, the gunboat approached again and lowered the inflatables. But the sea spirits were with us and the chop was rough enough to make them fall behind. At this point, we were informed that a whale kill had just taken place 17 miles away. The gunboat was simply trying to distract us. The place was Gotevig Fjord and to get there we would have to go back in the direction of the gunboat, which is what we did, much to the surprise of the gunboat.

As we passed the gunboat, he gave chase, bearing down on us, only a few hundred feet on our port stern. Rod was on the wheel.

Look at that cocky bastard," I said. "He doesn't talk, we don't know what his intentions are. What the hell, we're in international waters, let's scare the shit out of him."

Rod smiled knowingly.

"Rod, turn into him, hard over to port."

The Sea Shepherd swung quickly over. The gunship reacted immediately, swinging to port. We kept the turn and the situation was reversed. We were the hunters and the gunship was the hunted. We were the faster ship. The distance was closing. With only a hundred feet between us, their captain called us on his radio transmitter.

Jim Frankham throws tear gas cannister back to police. Nick Taylor ducks a shot.

"Sea Shepherd, this is Olvur Hagli, er, what are your intentions?"

I smiled and answered, "What are your intentions?"

Nervously his voice came back, "Why are you chasing me?"

"Why were you chasing us?"

After a pause, the captain asked in a voice tinged with uncertainty. "Do you intend to hurt us?"

"Of course not," I said.

Sounding relieved, he came back with, "Will you let us go, I must go to the assistance of a fishing boat?"

"Yes, we will let you go."

I turned to Rod. "Back to the original course."

We reached Gotevig too late. The bastards had slaughtered 19 whales. We returned to Torshavn harbour. The gunboat was tied up. We whistled a long blast to get the attention of the local population. We then played taps on the bugle and cursed the name of the Faroe Islands.

That night, we motored to a spot four miles off the southern island of Suduroy. Around 0200 hours, we noticed the gunboat edging closer (0200 hours is near broad daylight in arctic areas in summer). The gunboat again lowered three inflatables into the water and again they pursued. This time the buggers were moving a hell of a lot faster than before.

I set a course for the south of the island. There was a rip-tide there and with luck it would be in motion and we could lose the inflatables in the surf. I was not anxious to find out what their intentions were; they obviously had some dastardly trick up their sleeve. At seven miles out, the inflatables were almost upon us and there was no cooperative rip-tide, just tranquil water. Great joke, Posiedon. The approaching inflatables revealed their secret. Two 40 horse-power Evinrudes. I counted five police officers in two of the boats and three in the third. All 13 were wearing orange flotation suits with POLITI in black letters on the back, and they were armed to the teeth. Shotguns, automatic weapons and God knows what else.

The first inflatable pulled up alongside. I stepped out onto the starboard bridge wing and looked into the boat fifteen feet below.

"What are your intentions?"

Instead of an answer, one officer stood up and pointed a shotgun at my head. But hell, these are police. They know I'm unarmed. They know I haven't broken a law. Furthermore, they have not ordered me to stop.

Jokingly I asked, "What do you intend to do, shoot me?"

The bastard fired. One moment I'm looking down the black bore of his gun and the next moment I see a tongue of flame spewing out in my direction.

I dove for cover into the wheel house as a barrage of firing echoed against the steel bulkhead. My eyes were hurting, my face burning. Tear gas, he fired a tear gas bullet at me.

Thank-Gaia that the BBC had their camera rolling, otherwise no one would have believed this. I saw Jim Frankham dive for cover on the aft deck. "Shit this is getting out of control."

In an effort to drive them back, I grabbed a rocket distress flare, stepped out on the bridge wing and discharged it in the general vicinity of the boat that had fired at me. The rocket had the desired effect. As it struck the sea a few feet from them, they sobered up from the aggressive high of a few seconds before. Our crew rushed for battle stations. Gabrielle took the wheel; David, the engine controls; Rod, the main deck fire hose; Peter, the aft deck firehose. Nick took command of deck defense. Jim assisted on the aft deck and Veronica on the main deck. The BBC filmed. Gas masks and flares were distributed. Jeremy the chief engineer panicked and became useless. You always have one basket case in every campaign. Nonetheless, I was impressed, this band of incompetents was, after all, competent under fire. Cool and determined.

It was obvious that the police would not be able to board. Our ship was moving too fast and the barb wire barricade was a mean deterrent. They would have to incapacitate the ship or the crew. Tear gas wouldn't work. It suddenly occurred to me that the officer was attempting to incapacitate the ship by incapacitating me.

As we drove away from the island, the gunboat was four miles to our stern and the inflatables attacked in waves, firing and tossing tear gas canisters. They quickly learned that our flares were only used to intimidate them. All our shots were directed away from them. I had instructed the crew that we must not endanger the lives of the police.

Fifteen miles off shore, two inflatables sped alongside our starboard quarter; the third, off to our port side. I quickly picked up a speedline, a rocket-propelled rescue line. With a boom and a cloud of smoke the rocket soared through the air paying out the line in an orange trail behind. The line dropped on the water in the path of the inflatables. One boat stopped in time; the other did not. Within seconds one of the boats was immobile with a fouled propeller. The others kept their distance. Each time they tried to pass us, we fired another line and slowed them down. They tried to foul our propeller with a fish net but the Sea Shepherd is a trawler with a protected propeller so we sailed over it with ease. Meanwhile, our water hoses took their toll as half the officers were engaged in bailing instead of shooting. On the aft deck, Jim tossed a tear gas canister back into the inflatable that had just fired it. A comical scramble ensued with the gasmaskless officers forced to stop and deal with their own medicine. The inflatables pursued us for 35 miles until finally we were able to throw them off. The gunboat followed for another 50 miles but had been losing a half knot per hour and was way behind.

During this firefight, thanks to Torshavn marine radio, I was able to get word to our offices in California and Virginia and do a live interview with the NBC London office. The first rule of an eco-activist is to cover your coverage, get the shot in the can and the word out over the airwaves.

With the ship's return to England at the port of Bristol, we heard the wildly fabricated Faroese version of events: how we fired on them unprovoked and

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EXXON INVADES THE NORTHWOODS

by Al Gedicks

Exxon's proposed underground zinc-copper mine near Crandon, in northeastern Wisconsin, is an ecological disaster waiting to happen. The proposed mine, which would be located at the headwaters of the Wolf River watershed in Forest County, and would be one of the largest in the world, poses a threat to surface and groundwater, wildlife habitat and the area's four Indian Tribes — the Sokaogon Chippewa, Potawatomi, Menominee and Stockbridge-Munsee. The upper Wolf River is designated Wild and Scenic.

The proposed mine site is just half a mile from the Sokaogon Chippewa reservation and a mile from the lake where the Chippewa for centuries have gathered wild rice. Wild rice is an essential part of the Chippewa diet, an important cash crop, and a sacred part of the band's religious rituals. Yet according to Exxon's plan, the mine will generate 58 million tons of heavily acidic mine wastes. About half of this will consist of fine tailings, with the consistency of talcum powder, which will contain high levels of acid-generating sulfides and other heavy metals and will be stored in tailings ponds 90 feet deep covering 365 acres near the reservation. The remaining coarse tailings will be redeposited in the mine as backfill. "If Exxon's engineering is not 100% perfect," says Sokaogon tribal chairman Arlan Ackley, "the pollution from that mine could destroy our wild rice lake. Exxon can move on after the ore is exhausted in 20 years, but we have nowhere else to go."

When the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) released its Draft Environmental Impact Statement on Exxon's proposed mine last May, they assured the public that the proposed mine posed no insurmountable environmental problems. The arrogance of the DNR in presenting its conclusions before the public had an opportunity to review the EIS served as a lightning rod for environmentalists and Indian tribes. The Sokaogon Chippewa led the counterattack by filing suit in federal court to settle their treaty claim to the land which includes the proposed Exxon mine. The ore body extends under the Chippewa reservation, and Exxon in 1975 offered the tribe $20,000 [!] for rights to explore and mine any minerals under the reservation's 1900 acres. The tribe turned it down and noted that the ore body lies in the middle of a 92,000 acre tract promised to the tribe following an 1854 treaty with the government. In 1983 the tribe filed a stockholder resolution with the company urging Exxon to postpone further investment in the project until the treaty claim was settled. The resolution was voted down, but neither the State of Wisconsin nor the DNR can grant mining permits to Exxon as long as the landownership question is being decided in federal court.

The lawsuit was only the beginning. In an unprecedented show of unity, the state's largest environmental and fishing groups joined the four tribes in demanding that the DNR withdraw its 252 page report and start over. In a joint press release, the groups said the report did not contain enough information to allow people to evaluate the costs of the proposed mine.

The Exxon DEIS is largely an exercise in technological doublespeak: The tailings ponds will not leak because of "stringent design criteria"; the drawdown of nearby lakes and streams as a result of pumping water out of the mine will be counteracted by "mitigation pumping"; the Chippewa's rice lake will be protected by "erosion and runoff controls." There is no mention of Exxon's history of deliberate violations of environmental permit conditions. The DNR rejects doubts about unproven technologies and ignores the possibility that even well-engineered systems can fail because of improper management. Acid mine drainage, the effects of heavy metals in groundwater and the Wolf River, and the cultural survival of the area's tribes, are not discussed.

The major opportunity for the public to respond to the Draft EIS was at hearings recently held in Nashville, near the proposed mine. The overwhelming majority of those who testified raised objections to the mine. Many speakers demanded that Exxon assume full financial responsibility for any damages that might result from its mine. Such a demand is anathema to Exxon. Exxon's own engineer once told a group visiting the mine site, "This is the worst place in the world to build a mine."

Exxon and the DNR have underestimated the strength of an Indian-environmentalist alliance against the mine. Following the rallies against the mine on the Chippewa reservation on August 31, a rally will be held on the Menominee reservation on October 17-18. Local opposition is aptly expressed in a recent resolution approved by the Menominee Tribal Legislature which advocates, "Total opposition to Exxon Mining through all processes available to the Menominee Indian Tribe, using legal, treaty, court decisions, State and Federal laws . . . and civil disobedience if necessary."

The DNR will release a Final EIS on the Exxon project in November. A master hearing on the EIS and mine permits is tentatively scheduled for sometime in the spring of 1987. Whether Exxon's vast financial resources can compensate for its lack of popular support remains to be seen. For more information on this project, write: The Mining Center, 210 Avon St. #9, La Crosse, WI 54603.

Al Gedicks works with the Upper Midwest Headwaters EF!

Sokaogon Chippewa tribal members gathering wild rice on the reservation's rice lake. Photo by Al Gedicks.

Midwest Headwaters Earth First!

More than 40 Earth First!ers, from the eastern banks of the Mississippi River to the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, from the great North Woods to the wilds of urban Chicago, gathered on a glacial knoll overlooking Lake Ennis, first Turtle Island home of John Muir, at the full moon in August to get acquainted, talk over concerns of the Midwest environment, and to set an agenda.

The group began by sharing gifts from Mother Earth. After eating, we gathered in a circle for the planning session. Bob Kaspar began by seeking help for an upcoming visit from Walkin' Jim Stoltz, and for a possible Midwest action on the international day of protest being organized by the Rainforest Action Network for September 30.

Next we discussed local issues. The Midwest in the past has failed to organize because of an apparent dearth of issues important to the EF! movement. We have now found them. First on the list is the proposed Exxon mine near Crandon, Wisconsin. Al Gedicks from La Crosse, who has been fighting this threat (see his article this issue), shared information and agreed to act as front person on EF! efforts against the proposal.

Bill Oliverson and Steve Solheim from Madison reported on the National Forest plans for Nicolet and Chequamegon National Forests in northern Wisconsin. We hope to generate input on the forest plans for all seven Upper Midwest National Forests.

Our circle decided to become a local group, Midwest Headwaters Earth First!, encompassing the entire upper Midwest. We will cut across political boundaries in our networking and actions. We invite anyone in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, or Michigan to become active in our group. To get on our mailing list or get information on the issues, contact Bob Kaspar (305 N Sixth St., Madison, WI 53704; 608-241-9426) or other Midwest Headwaters EF! contacts. (See EF! directory.)

Some of us attended a rally in late August at Mole Lake, Wisconsin, in opposition to the Exxon mine. Another rally is being held October 10 - 18 on the Menominee reservation. Our next meeting will be on October 19, near the rally at the home of Alyce and Marty Hartleben, Rt.2, Box 132, Clintonville, WI 54929. They live east of Clintonville on Dobbs Rd. north of Highway 156. If you need further directions, call the Hartlebens at 715-823-4805, or Bob Kaspar. The gathering will begin about 10 AM. There is room for camping. Bring energy, ideas, food and drink to share. All EF!ers are invited.

Our circle also made plans to hold a regional rendezvous early next August. Anyone interested in helping plan, doing a workshop, or entertaining, please contact Bob Kaspar.

Late in the afternoon the meeting broke up to the calls of the resident Sandhill Cranes. The last of us waited by the shore of the lake as the sun set and the full moon rose.

FAROES continued

they merely defended themselves. The Faroese issued an arrest order for myself on 20 counts of attempted murder of police officers. Funny, I had counted only 13 officers. They announced that they would seek an extradition order from Britain. We were undisturbed. Our version of events, the truth, was solidly backed by footage and the impartial observations of a team from the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Within days of milking the publicity and calling for a boycott of Faroese and Danish products, the crew were preparing the ship for a return expedition to the Faroes, but that story is for the next article in *Earth First!* on the continuing adventures of the crew of the Sea Shepherd and the fight to protect marine wildlife.

Oh yea, the kid. Admirable in action but disappointed that he had not gotten to use his monkeywrench on them.

Paul Watson has been called — by one no less infamous than Dave Foreman himself — "the most famous eco-radical in the world." He and his Sea Shepherd partners have bravely fought, with many successes, the destruction of wildlife throughout the world.

Pressures on Scottish Environment

by Grant Collie

For some time now, the Scottish "wilderness," i.e. areas of outstanding beauty in the Highlands and Islands, have been under increasing threats from many sources, involving monocultural afforestation, skiing developments and other recreational uses, and numerous military and governmental demands.

The Conservative Government in this country has a policy of privatisation of "nationalised industries" and the Forestry Commission has not escaped. Although an attempt in Parliament to totally privatise was not successful, there has been a policy of selling large amounts of the Forestry Commission's land to investment companies such as Fountain Forestry and Economic Forestry Group.

The tax incentives for this type of investment are enormous for people or institutions in the high tax bracket. Large tracts of land, deemed unsuitable for agriculture, have been bought and planted with single species, non-native conifers, primarily Sitka Spruce and Lodgepole Pine. Fountain Forestry has bad planting practises, including planting up to the edge of water courses, which increases water acidity. A company with a "plant and be damned" policy can legally purchase land and change the whole landscape without real planning controls, and it happens with alarming regularity. The Scottish Highlands may soon be a green wasteland.

Skiing developments in Scotland are coming to the forefront of the environmental battles. A few years ago, the Secretary of State ruled against an application to develop Lurchers Gully in the Cairngorms as a ski area. However, now Cairngorm Chairlift Company has applied to put snow fencing on Coire Cas, next to Lurchers Gully. The area that this development would affect, the Cairngorm Plateau, is an important breeding site for a small bird called the Dotterel. We must pressure the local planning authority, The Highlands and Islands Development Board, to reject the application. If this is unsuccesssful, then direct action may be the only option .... Does anybody have knowledge of ecotaging pistes or snowfences?

Grant Collie is our Scottish EF! contact.

WAR IN THE WENATCHEE

Six EF!ers Arrested Over Spotted Owls

by Mitch Freedman & George Draffan

The battle to save Spotted Owls and their habitat, the old growth forests of the Pacific Northwest, has begun. The Northern Spotted Owl is a facet of the larger old growth issue. The forests of the Northwest have been abused for a century, and less than 10% remains uncut (in most parts of the US almost no original forest remains). At this time, the Northern Spotted Owl provides our best opportunuty to get some old growth preserved. The owl (and Pine Marten and three-toed woodpecker) is being used as an indicator species, representing the 200 species which depend upon old growth at some point in their life cycle.

In recent years the Spotted Owl has been the focus of tremendous research and controversy because the Forest Service, in completing an EIS for the bird, will probably dictate the fate not only of the owl, but of the entire remaining old growth ecosystem in the Northwest (see article on EIS in this issue). During preparation of this document, most National Forest administrators tried to avoid controversy by practicing relatively "soft" interim management. Administrators of the Wenatchee National Forest of central Washington, however, have been getting away with murder.

Rising from the dusty plains of bitterbrush and sage on the "East side" up to the icy peaks of the Enchantments and other Cascade ranges, the Wenatchee contains parts of seven Wilderness Areas, including Alpine Lakes, Glacier Peak, and William O. Douglas. Additionally, there remains more than a half million acres of unprotected roadless area that will be "subject to a full range of multiple use activities from roadless recreation to development of timber sales and access roads." (Wenatchee Forest Plan Draft EIS p. III-16). These threatened areas are crucial to Spotted Owls. (Contact Washington EF! for our alternative.)

Of the nation's 153 National Forests, the Wenatchee is the sixth most visited by recreationists, yet its location (on the east side of the Cascades, far from ecotypes of the big city) long allowed it to suffer in the grips of ORV interests and timber industry lobbies, such as the Northwest Pine Ass. (properly abbreviated). Slowly, however, word trickled across the mountains about the damage occurring. It started with the Washington Department of Game, or W. DOG, getting nervous and commenting to the Forest Service about a couple of dozen timber sales which could endanger known Spotted Owls. W. DOG is possibly the most progressive government agency involved in the Spotted Owl issue, with several top-notch researchers who aren't afraid to talk about the crimes they see. We appreciate their effort, although W. DOG probably allows its researchers such latitude only because Washington State lands are already cleared of old growth, so they have nothing to lose.

Swauk Meadow logging road blockade on July 30. Photo by George Draffan.

The W. DOG's interest spread to the Seattle conservation community. Seattle Audubon tried to pressure the Wenatchee's mismanagers into reform. Of particular concern were two active timber sales. One, Snow Boulder, was already being cut; a juvenile Spotted Owl was found dead in one of the cut units. The other, Swauk Meadow, is now an arena in which a battle for the Spotted Owl is taking place.

Washington Earth First! entered slowly; we gave them a chance. Our first demonstration occurred on June 24. Fifteen EF!ers attended an oral bidding for the Coal Bunker timber sale at the Cle Elum District Ranger's office. We handed out literature on economics; the Wenatchee regularly loses money on timber sales, and is in the red about every other year. We screamed about soil erosion, salmon spawning grounds, water quality, and the intrinsic rights and sacred qualities of old growth. We sang "Habitat." We listed several dangerous timber sales and, analyzing their inadequate (in some cases, nonexistent) environmental assessments, we accused Wenatchee administrators of trying to eliminate Spotted Owls from the forest.

The highlight of this action was the guerilla theatre. Our friend, the "Greener" Beast Wrath, appeared in a Smokey costume and orally consumed miniature Spotted Owls while shitting Forest Service paperwork — EAs, road contracts, etc. Out from the trees pounced Dancing Cloud in a Spotted Owl costume brandishing, you guessed it, a monkeywrench. With this, she quickly subdued Smokey and saved the day.

After the demo, we met with District Ranger Bill Lowery to give him a list of sales which concerned us. The action was covered by the media, but most of the filming was done by the Freddies who, under the direction of our buddy, Special Agent Ben Hull, had cameras running throughout the entire scene. (Are we entitled to royalties from the movie version, Ben?)

This spring, in token response to the W. DOG's recommendations, the FS removed two harvest units from the Swauk Meadow chopping. block. This eliminates 30% of the sale cut, and provides the owls with 300 acres of "protected" core area around the nest, and another 700 acres of foraging habitat within a 1.5 mile radius. These standards satisfy outdated 1981 regional standards. Recent research indicates that Spotted Owls in Washington require over 4000 acres per pair.

Because the EA for the Swauk Meadow sale was completed in 1981, it is no longer appealable (you have only 45 days to appeal FS decisions!). However, the decision to eliminate two units from the sale was appealable. Thus the W. DOG and Seattle Audubon appealed administratively to the Regional Forester in Portland, contending that the mitigation is not sufficient. This appeal will probably not be decided upon until October.

However, while we were all busy drinking at the RRR, the contracted operator for the Swauk Meadow sale, White Swan Co. of Yakima (rumor suggests they are a subsidiary of Burlington Northern — does anyone know?), began cutting in unit 13, the only unit their present operating plan allows them to log this year. After 100,000 board feet had been cut, the W. DOG and Seattle Audubon requested a stay on logging for the period during which the appeal is being decided.

The request for a stay was denied by Regional Forester Jim Torrence. I called the District Ranger to clarify the situation: yes, they have the legal right to resume logging. No, the FS will not give us a written agreement that they would inform us at least a week before logging is to occur. Will they cut before the appeal decision? — I don't think so, Mitch.) I then called the Wenatchee Forest Supervisor, Reagan-clone Don Smith. (Will they cut, Don? — I don't think they will, Mitch.) So I called White Swan and talked to the president, Mr. Hitchcock. When he refused to comment, I said, "By the way, I'm with Earth First! See you later!"

It seemed obvious, given our experience with the FS, that cutting was to begin immediately. With administrative remedies exhausted, direct action seemed the only recourse.

In response to our Action Alert, 12 Earth First!ers were camped in Swauk Meadow. Just as we were falling asleep, it came and perched in the tree above us. Whu whu huhuhu huhuhu. (What was that you said about "signs," Dave?) We knew then that we had a rendezvous with destiny; it was out of our hands.

At dawn we awoke to a far different sign, a voice from another world, one I'll never understand. We awoke to the cry of chainsaws! I knew it! The bastards were lying! Now the action would have to take place in the woods, rather than at the ranger station as planned. After a frantic morning of calling back press with the change in plan, we did our action. On a dusty road which led to the landing of the active cut, six EF!ers sat, blocking a pickup truck carrying two loggers. The Freddies and Kittitas County cops who didn't want to arrest us, didn't want the hassle, now had no choice.

There sat the Strix (*Occidentalis caurina*) Six: Mirth Baker, Larry Hildes, Dancing Cloud, Bruce "Mr. Budworm" Budworm, Jennifer Cross, and the legendary Beast Wrath. Ben Hull came over to inform us of our imminent arrest for trespass on public land. The Wenatchee National Forest had instituted a closure of the road and timber sale area for "safety reasons." We kept singing Walkin' Jim's "Power Song." We were dragged off to the Kittatas County jail where we identified ourselves as the six Don Smiths, and where we spent the next 40 hours driving jailers crazy with mad screeches and owl calls. Our attorney, Goat Eggs, is looking into the entire matter.

Thanks to support people who spent

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Suzanne the Spotted Owl shows Smokey what a well-placed monkeywrench can do. Photo by Mitch Friedman.

Spotted Owl EIS Out

by Mitch Freedman

In 1984, the Forest Service released its Regional Guide for Region 6. The document was appealed by major groups on the grounds that it did not adequately cover the impacts of logging on the Northern Spotted Owl. [Ed. note: The Northern Spotted Owl is a sub-species of Spotted Owl inhabiting the Northwest.] The owl depends on old growth forest for survival, and is a Forest Service indicator, meaning that the status of its population is used as a barometer by which to ascertain the status of all other species dependent on similar habitat.

The Secretary of Agriculture upheld the appeal, forcing the Forest Service to conduct research and to complete a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) just for the Spotted Owl. This critical document has just been released, one year overdue (logging continued at normal rates during the process — thus the motivation to be late). The preferred alternative allows a 50% loss of Spotted Owl population within the next ten years; and reduces logging by only 5% from the previous plans. This is unaccaptable to Earth First!

In the last five years, probably no other species in the US has been researched as much as the Spotted Owl. The National Audubon Society created a Blue Ribbon Panel to conduct its own research; the Panel also worked with researchers in the Forest Service and state departments of game. Below is a contrasting list of the recommendations of the SEIS (representing FS intentions) and the Audubon Society's Panel (closely resembling the findings of the research done by the FS, game departments, and the Panel itself).

FREDDIES — Protect habitat for 550 pairs in Washington, Oregon and northern California combined (there are presently 2000 pairs, declining by 7% a year).

AUDUBON — Protect at least 1500 pairs in WA and OR; this creates viable populations on both sides of the Columbia River, a barrier to natural dispersal.

FREDDIES — Establish Spotted Owl Habitat Areas (SOHAs) of about 2200 acres/pair. Much of this "SOHA" would be in already designated Wilderness and/or marginal habitat.

AUDUBON — SOHA of 4-6000 acres in WA, and about half that in OR. To be set up according to the owl's needs, not industry's.

FREDDIES — SOHAs to be created as islands, 12 miles apart. This not only eliminates the potential for successful juvenile dispersal and survival, but also increases "edge areas" which allow Barred and Great Horned Owls to invade the habitat — both of these contribute greatly to the demise of the Spotted Owl.

AUDUBON — SOHAs to be closely spaced with habitat corridors connecting them.

Even if the Forest Service prescriptions were adequate, experience dictates that the Circus is not be trusted to obey even its own rules. We need a large margin of error, and we shouldn't be content with minimum viable populations.

Letters are needed. Write in support of the EF! alternative — a permanent halt on all logging of old growth. The deadline for comment on the Draft SEIS is November 17. This is our best chance to save old growth in the Northwest. If you write only one letter this week, it should be this. Send letters to: Supervisor, Wenatchee National Forest, Wenatchee, WA 98801; and Regional Forester, Pacific Northwest Region, POB 3623, Portland, OR 97208

EARTH FIRST! SPILLS URANIUM ORE AT GRAND CANYON

by Lew Kemia

It was right into the lair of the beast for 80 Earth First!ers Labor Day weekend as they assembled near the Grand Canyon in the shadow of one of the newest links in the chain of uranium mines that endanger that famous gorge. The eco-warriors joined hands less than a mile from the site of a proposed Energy Fools Nuclear uranium mine to form a circle whose power they hoped could stem the radioactive tide that threatens to engulf the Canyon and the 2.7 million acre roadless area that embraces it.

The gathering was EF!'s initial Southwest Regional Rendezvous. The Rendezvous had been called to consider a range of environmental issues, from rainforest depletion to Mountain Lion extermination. However, with the mine site so near, our attention focused on that threat to the Canyon. Dave Foreman said the fight against the nuclear assault on the Canyon must become a major priority for EF!, and that immediate action was needed; action that would drag this threat from the shadows where establishment environmental groups have let it hide, into the light of day so that it could confronted.

EF! had come prepared for battle. A permit had been obtained for distributing leaflets in front of the National Park Visitor's Center. EF! had participated in a similar action last year with the Flagstaff group, Canyon Under Siege. In spite of that previous effort, however, the most serious threat to ever face the Grand Canyon had remained hidden behind apathy and the distraction caused by the controversy over aircraft in the Canyon. Our permit had been written in such a way that the action was doomed to failure. The Park Service knew what to expect; they had included a provision banning the wearing of costumes. To hell with our first amendment rights, they say. To hell with their permit!

Twelve members of the circle decided they would risk arrest if the conditions placed on the demonstration could not be changed. A guerrilla theater event was planned that would go ahead with or without Park approval. The rest of the group decided to continue leafleting and support the demonstrators. Park Supervisor, Dick Marks, was given an opportunity to rescind the permit restrictions. Immediately after he refused, 11 EF!ers in radiation suits and gas masks — carrying signs that read "Caution, blowing uranium dust!" and "Caution, uranium haul trucks" — and one Bighorn Sheep stood poised to march on Park Headquarters.

The media, however, was slow in showing up. There was hesitation. "Without coverage much of the force of the statement will be lost." Concern grew that the demonstrators might get arrested before they even got started.

So the 12 headed for Park Headquarters carrying two canisters marked with radiation symbols. Oops! Right in front of the door to the Visitor's Center that houses the Park administrative offices, wouldn't you know it, just as happens so often with that slippery stuff, both canisters of "radioactive" material were accidentally spilled. The area was cordoned off. A clean up was hastily arranged. The crowds gathered and a TV camera gobbled up the action.

Despite Park Service threats to arrest any EF!ers who violated the provisions of the permit, no one was busted. An undercover agent took photos and joked with members of the support group. She posed in front of our cameras as everyone waited for the cops.

One white frocked figure scuffed some of the mock uranium (Quaker Oats) into the cracks in the sidewalk. "Yeah. Let's kick some sand over it like EFN did at that spill last spring on the Navajo Reservation."

About that time two more camera crews arrived. Mike Roselle noticed the large crowd, the new media and the fact that no one had been busted yet. "Well if they liked it the first time they'll love it when we do it again. After all, this is America — the land of reruns."

The show started again. Three TV crews filmed. With one performance under their belt, the designated dozen really got into their act the second time. There was a Bighorn fatality; a tour bus with "The Grand Canyon Experience" plastered across its side pulled up in the middle of everything and started to disgorge Japanese tourists; "news personalities" gave interviews; a broom was borrowed from the Park office; Lone Wolf Circles in a stentorian voice orated to Park visitors about the threat of uranium mining; still no busts.

Later on back at camp, spirits were high. There had been no arrests to add that anxious flavor of threatened solidarity to the festivities, so the party was relaxed. Still there was concern that not a strong enough statement had been made. Yet, it was pointed out that the Park Service is not the villain in this case; there was no reason to get rough with them. The BLM and the Forest Circus are the government agencies involved, and there are the mining companies, too. A target that was directly involved would be more appropriate for stronger action.

As Dave noted, "The action was definitely a success despite the fact that no confrontation occurred. The demonstration today is just a first step. In the future I see a steady escalation of civil disobedience. There *will be* arrests."

Where and when those arrests will happen remains to be decided, but with several uranium companies sitting on claims to 2000 square miles of land around the Canyon and all those companies chomping at the bit to open mines as soon as the price of uranium goes up, this controversy certainly has ample targets and occasions for protests.

There's an irony here that you should be aware of. The current push for sanctions against South Africa [an exporter of uranium] could be the nudge that turns the current trickle of mine openings around the Canyon into the avalanche that environmentalists have been dreading. Stay tuned!

For more on the uranium threat, see Lew's other article in this issue.

HAVASU MELT DOWN

by Lew Kemia

The chain reaction of uranium mine development on lands adjacent to the Grand Canyon has received a strong push toward a critical mass of irreversible environmental degradation by two new mine proposals filed by Energy Fools Nuclear (EFN). These mines would be in the same drainage as the currently pending "Canyon Mine" which was the object of an Earth First! action last fall. The drainage in jeopardy empties into the Grand Canyon through Cataract Canyon, the place most people know as Havasu.

Besides the obvious problems created by uranium mines at the headwaters of one of the most beautiful swimming holes in the universe, roads leading to those radioactive wounds could totally destroy what remote character is left of the lands immediately to the south of the Grand Canyon. Canyon rats fear that access to these and thousands of other sites where development is pending will eventually result in a road along the entire south border of the National Park. Add to this the long standing desire of the Havasupai Indians to have paved access to the head of their tourist trail and you can see the magnitude of the problem.

The mines are proposed for lands that belong to the State of Arizona. That means no federal review process, no Environmental Impact Statement, no public hearings, nada. The whole affair could be a routine lease unless enough people scream bloody murder. So far — though notices of the permit applications were only sent to a limited number of public officials, and word had to travel via the grapevine — enough objections have been received to cause the State Land Department to extend the period for receiving comments.

One of the strongest objections received so far has been voiced by the Havasupai Tribe, who are more concerned about their water, homeland, and religious sites than they are desirous of tourist roads. According to their lawyers, the tribe intends to press their objections to these mines into the courts if need be.

A reliable source in an establishment environmental group tells us that the permits are presently sitting on State Lands Commissioner Bob Lane's desk and a decision is "pending." The State Land Department tends to favor mining interests, so you better get pen and paper and immediately fire off some 100 metagon words to Lane and his boss, presidential hopeful Governor Bruce Babbit. Let them know we need the Canyon a hell of a lot more than we need more Chernobyl black holes.

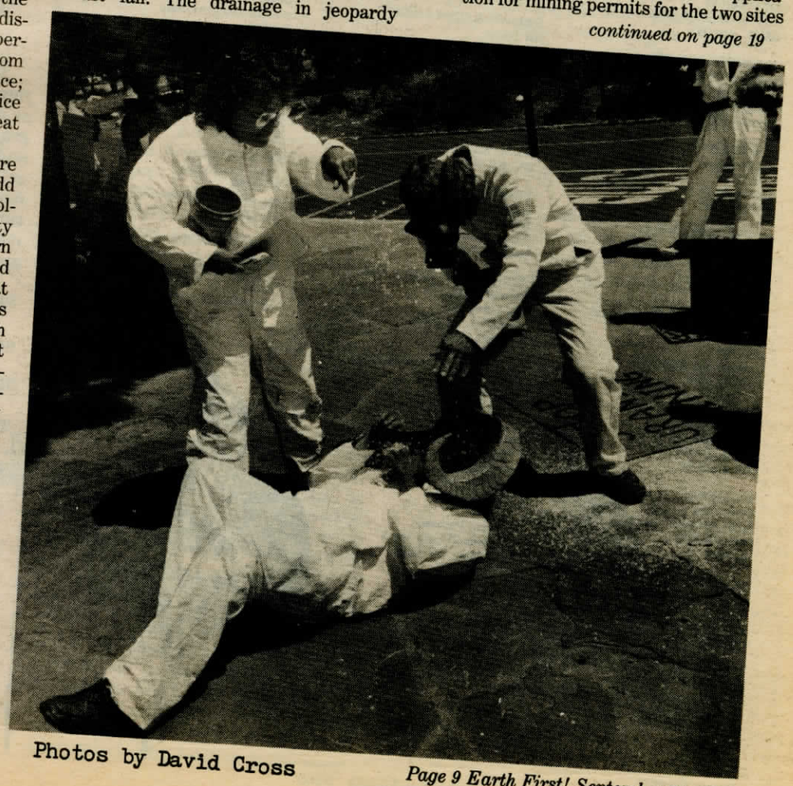
The silver lining in this whole depressing mess is that the State of Arizona is not saddled, as the federal government is, by a give-away law like the 1872 Mining Law. It isn't required to turn over public lands on demand to nature rapers. Arizona can tell these bozos to go to hell. That means your letter can make a big difference . . . . Write it! Today!

Send letters to: Arizona State Land Department, 1624 W. Adams, Phoenix, AZ 85007. Send copies to Governor Bruce Babbitt, State Capitol, Phoenix, AZ 85007.

LATE-BREAKING BULLETIN!

On August 25 Robert Lane, Director of the Arizona State Lands Department, appointed by Babbitt, turned down Energy Fuels Nuclear's application for mining permits for the two sites

continued on page 19



Photos by David Cross

The Earth First! Directory

The Earth First! Directory lists the contact points for the international Earth First! movement. It is divided into three sections: 1) National EF! offices in the United States, and international contacts; 2) Active EF! Chapters or Groups; and 3) Contact persons where there is as yet no active EF! group. If you are interested in becoming active with the Earth First! movement, contact the folks listed for your area.

Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal is an independent entity within the international Earth First! movement, and is not the newsletter of the Earth First! movement. It does, however, provide a forum for Earth First!ers around the world. This directory is provided as a service to independent EF! groups. If you would like to be listed as a contact or as a group, please contact Bob Kaspar (305 N. Sixth St., Madison, WI 53704 (608)241-9426). Please send address changes or corrections to him also. If you do not have a phone number listed, please send it to him. Bob acts as coordinator for local EF! groups for the EF! movement.

EARTH FIRST! JOURNAL
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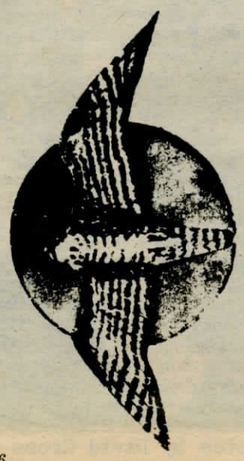
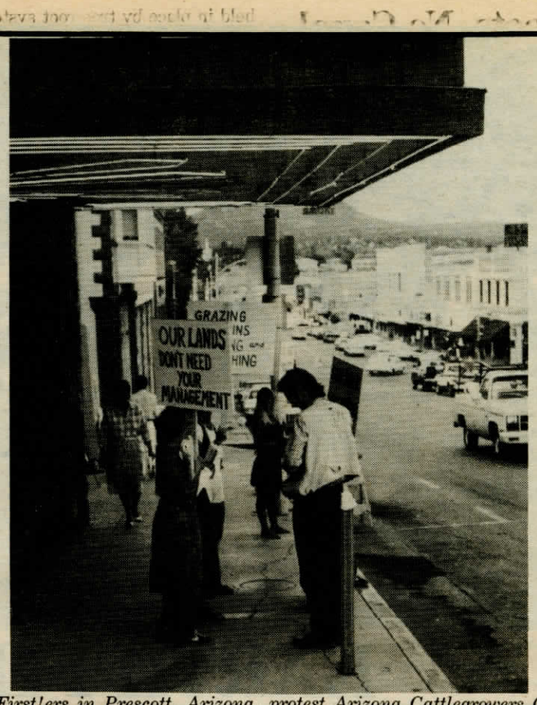




Earth First!ers in Prescott, Arizona, protest Arizona Cattlegrowers Convention. Photo by Lynn Jacobs.

OHIO DNR STOMPS WILDERNESS RECOVERY

The Earth First!-inspired proposal to restore an intact deciduous forest wilderness in the Ohio Valley (see Eostar 83 and Beltane 86 issues) is being vigorously opposed by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources. The Ohio DNR manages the 60,000 acre road-riddled but ecologically critical Shawnee State Forest, the proposed core of the deciduous forest ecosystem preserve.

DNR Director Joseph Sommer has refused to cooperate with The Nature Conservancy on proposed land acquisitions. Environmentalists who have written Sommer have been answered by a form letter stating that "because of the need for public and management access, particularly for resource protection needs, it is unlikely that other roads will be abandoned in the future" (one small section of dirt road was closed when the department designated a measly 8000 acres of Wilderness in the early '70s). Concerning proposed reintroduction of Black Bear to the area, Sommer says, "the public has not identified this as an important concern."

A further illustration of the Ohio DNR's inept attitude on management of its last remaining semi-wild areas is how it deals with ecologists who challenge its anthropocentric management philosophy. Director Sommer succeeded in getting Reed Noss, who originally proposed the wilderness recovery plan, in trouble with his departmental chair at the University of Florida. Appealing to the hierarchical power structure to silence dissidents is the ultimate cheap shot, characteristic of bureaucrats who are incapable of responsible replies to sincere (and, so far, even polite!) proposals to protect natural areas.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

The Ohio Valley needs your help! Please do the following:

1. Write Joseph Sommer, Director, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Fountain Square, Columbus, OH 43224. Urge him to designate all of Shawnee State Forest as Wilderness, enlarge the boundaries of the forest, cooperate with The Nature Conservancy to forge a connection between Shawnee and the Edge of Appalachia Preserve system, close all roads in the forest, and reestablish Bobcat and Black Bear populations in the forest.

2. Donate money to The Nature Conservancy, Ohio Chapter, 1504 W First Ave., Columbus, OH 43212. Specify that it is for enlargement of the Edge of Appalachia Preserve system, and interconnection with Shawnee State Forest. If you're broke, at least write Jeff Knoop, acting Director, and urge that they proceed with land acquisition, with or without cooperation from the Ohio DNR.

3. If you live in Ohio, write letters to the editors of newspapers on this issue. Tell people whom to write. Also, get the Ohio Sierra Club and other mainstream groups off their butts and working for this proposal.

4. Letters alone won't be adequate, of course. If you are nearby, work with Ohio EF! and Ohio Valley EF! (addresses in EF! directory) to plan direct action approaches.

5. The Ohio Valley must be wild again! Believe it can be done!

USUAL DISGUSTING PLEA FOR MONEY

The Earth First! movement runs on your financial support. We don't need as much as other groups since we are grassroots, volunteer, decentralized and have low overhead. Moreover, you get to select where your hard-earned money goes. Don't send your contributions to this newspaper, send it directly to one of these hard working groups:

***Earth First! Foundation, POB 50681, Tucson, AZ 85703**

(contributions to the Foundation are tax-deductible)

***Colorado Earth First!, POB 1166, Boulder, CO 80306**

***Arizona Earth First!, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703**

***Montana Earth First!, Rt. 1, Box 44K, St. Ignatius, MT 59865**

***Texas Earth First!, POB 7292, University Station, Austin, TX 78713**

***Oregon Earth First!, POB 605, Joseph, OR 97846**

***EF! Grizzly Bear Task Force, POB 7572, Missoula, MT 59807**

***Bay Area Earth First!, POB 83, Canyon, CA 94516**

***Washington Earth First!, POB 95316, Seattle, WA 98145**

This fundraising appeal is placed as a service to the Earth First! movement. THANK YOU for your support!

EF! - VT

Several people met twice in July to discuss formation of an Earth First! group in Vermont. Wishing to address causes rather than just symptoms, we agreed to pursue such ideas as rehabilitating wild, sacred areas in our bioregion, reviving the art of nonviolent guerrilla theatre against polluters, and promoting deep ecological approaches to such issues as regional land use planning. We hope to establish a network with other EF! groups in the Northeast and adjacent parts of Canada to tackle regional issues (e.g., Connecticut River diversion). EF! activity, even in Vermont, does not happen by osmosis: we need your help. Contact Erik G. Sohlberg (see directory) for info.

No Roots, No Canal

by Gregory McNamee

When Jimmy Carter returned ownership of the Panama Canal to the Panamanians in 1977, the very conservatives who not long thereafter brought you Ronald Reagan set up a howl that lingered in the murky American air for months. The Soviets will have the canal in weeks, the gunboat diplomats cried, and enough Americans believed them that Jimmy was the nation's favorite whipping boy from then on.

The MIGs have yet to materialize over the calm waters of the Caribbean, but the Panama Canal *is* in danger. The reason: lumbering companies and peasant farmers have been quietly deforesting the hills above Lake Gatun and Lake Madden, the two reservoirs that supply the two billion gallons of water the canal uses each day. The rapid deforestation of the Panamanian uplands has caused massive erosion, with hillside soil, once held in place by tree-root systems and undergrowth, now silting up the lakes on which the canal feeds. The London weekly, *The Observer*, reports that if deforestation continues at its present rate, the lakes will be completely filled in less than 15 years.

If that occurs, Reagan's current holy war to protect American interests in Central America will be for nought; only canoes will be able to carry the riches of the isthmus rainforest through the Panama Canal, while other vessels will have to round Cape Horn to pass from New York to Los Angeles, coursing the very waters that lost Capatin Bligh the respect of his unfortunate mates on the Bounty.

Threatened with the loss of the Panama Canal, however, the industrial giants of East and West may finally realize that deforestation of the world's tropical zones is not in their best interest. And high time, too: every year the world's rainforests lose the areal equivalent of one-third of France to the chainsaws and bulldozers of progress (932 Frances would equal the entire land area of Earth).

Whatever the case, the Panama Canal is fast drying up, and no one can blame it on the pesky Russians — hell, not even on the Sandinistas.

Letters (cont)

battle to protect our colonial outpost from the ravages of exploitationists, bureaucrats, and imperialist urban yuppies. We have now received indications that the oppression has reached a new and intolerable zenith.

Someone has been screwing with our *Earth First!* newsrag!!! Yesterday, our August issue arrived with the middle 29 pages *missing*! Even though this made our ritual cover-to-cover reading much easier, we were outraged at this travesty of the public mail service. (Fortunately, you number the pages, so we knew that this wasn't just a shortened "gone-packing-for-the-summer" issue.) To add insult to this disgraceful incident, "return to sender postage due 30 cents" was stamped on what little of the issue we did receive. Perhaps, you've received those 29 pages by now? Is nothing sacred?

We relay this information to you so that others of the tribe may be alerted to this escalation of technoindustrial terrorism. We realize that you may take this attack as a complimentary sign that you have the running dog Freddies picking up their pace. But we believe that this below-the-belt assault on our right to know is the moral equivalent of defecating on Jerry Falwell's guilded offering plate.

Please keep up the good work.

—Deep Silique, Amaryllis Magerita

P.S. As former US Forest Circus drones, we loved the tree-ring extravaganza cartoon on the cover. Perhaps it was an outraged Sick Slivers National Forest clone that mutilated our *EF!*.

Earth First! Foundation Works for YOU

As you and anyone watching teevee or reading mags and rags are well aware, the Earth First! movement's been growing like a jimson weed. The struggle of the Earth First! Foundation now is not to spread like cheatgrass. The aim is to keep the Foundation as a simple, elegant, educational tool for the movement: versatile, cheap, and immediately effective.

One factor likely to keep the Earth First! Foundation lean and mean is that it's non-professional. The volunteer board *is* the staff. They're donating time and making it count.

After a few years' yeoman stewardship by LaRue and Lance Christie, whose good efforts, along with emeriti Bruce Hayes, Ken Sanders, and Abe Blank, helped to establish the Earth First! Foundation as a continuing entity with a functional method of doing service, the Foundation has elected a new slate of officers and added a few new directors to its number. They are: Bill Devall, Arcata, CA, President; Stephanie Mills, Maple City, MI, Vice-President; Jeffrey Fereday, Boise, ID, Secretary; Nancy Morton, Tucson, AZ; Treasurer; Bill Bishop, Washington, DC; Ed Grumbine, Santa Cruz, CA; Randy Hayes, San Francisco, CA; Kelly Meagher, Chico, CA; and Charlotte Neyland, Great Bend, KS.

Their interests, experience, and passions reflect the temper of the movement as a whole, and their array of skills — from mediation to litigation, from accounting to fundraising to nursing (which comes in real handy after the internecine policy battles) make for a remarkably useful gang of workers.

Thus far, the Foundation's main function has been to receive and disburse tax-deductible gifts for the Earth First! movement for educational purposes. Here's a simplified statement of our income and expenditures of 1985.

Income $23,899.32

Grants $ 9,500.00
Donations 14,334.10
Misc. 65.22

Expenditures $19,272.69

Projects $16,650.00
Rainforest Research 7,500.00
San Juan Pueblo Seed 500.00
EF! Data Center Membership 150.00
Rainforest Conference 500.00
Montana Wild West Expo 4,150.00
Old Growth Workshops 2,500.00
Grassroots Education Project
Ski Yellowstone Workshop 500.00
Pine Beetle Workshops 350.00
Lake Fk Timber Sale Meeting 500.00
Operating Expenses 2,622.69

Unsolicited gifts from individuals accounted for the lion's share of the Foundation's receipts, and grants to individuals conducting educational programs in the field accounted for the majority of disbursements. This is in keeping with the Earth First! Foundation's unfoundationly ethic of being as uninstitutional as possible. Tends to be individuals that get results.

Where do the dollars go?

Tree saving is one urgent goal. This year and last year, EF!F dollars helped fund an international information sharing network to protect tropical rainforests, catalyze local educational projects, and begin planning a national education campaign to address the World Bank's tree massacring tendencies. Another grant went to help educate activists in the Pacific Northwest as a part of their effort to defend that region's old-growth forests from slaughter. Earth First! Foundation helped activists in Texas to challenge Forest Service and other government entities witlessly set on destruction of our slower-moving green brothers and sisters in Baja Oklahoma. A videotape about Pine Beetle control is now available, done by Austin EF! and funded by EF!F.

Working for ecosystem restoration and lebensraum for top omnivores, the Grizzly Bear Task Force got a helping paw from the Foundation, as did the Montana Wild West Expo, both imaginative efforts to assert sanity in the governance of high country wilderness.

The Foundation also helps fund the occasional gathering—of issue-mongers, as the successful Acid Rain Conference; and of the tribe—the ever-popular Round River Rendezvous.

In addition to these "large-scale" projects, the Earth First! Foundation has a mechanism for administering small doses of funding rapidly to Grassroots Education Projects. Examples: International Rainforest Conference follow-up, educating and mobilizing activists for Forest Service workshops about Pine Beetle cutting in Wilderness Areas, Grizzly Bear information distribution, a Hell's Canyon Round-up, and a Southwest Rendezvous.

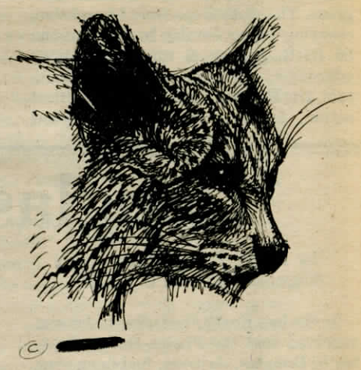
There is increasing intent to be proactive — to get funding from individuals and foundations through solicitation, mail appeals, and thoughtful proposal development. This means expanded responsibility for the Board and support from our friends in leading us to funding sources — or becoming sources themselves.

As Hunter S. Thompson once phrased it, "We're not like the others—we're your friends!" Trying hard to be, anyway. Foundations, like other tools, make great servants but lousy masters. EF! Foundation's saving grace is that it serves at the pleasure of a rowdy, true-hearted movement with an extremely low tolerance for foolishness (of the wasteful sort, anyway). It's you who guarantee the good results.

The Earth First! Foundation address is P.O.Box 50681, Tucson, AZ 85703.

Beyond Boundaries
Restoring Region-wide Ecosystems,
A One Day Conference

Environmental efforts today focus largely on saving pieces of ecosystems. The question now arises: Are these remnants large enough to remain ecologically viable? The CU Environmental Center is sponsoring a one-day conference November 15, 1986, to explore the ecosystem approach to land management. Featured speakers will be Reed Noss and George Wuerthner. The conference will take place Saturday, November 15, 1986, from 9 AM to 6 PM, at the University Memorial Center, Room 235, on the Boulder CU Campus. Registration fee is $8; preregistration not required. Those interested in follow-up work are invited to dinner after the conference. On Thursday and Friday evenings, Nov. 13 &14, George will present two slide shows on Montana ecosystems. Location to be announced. For more info, contact the CU Environmental Center, Campus Box 207, U of CO, Boulder, CO 80309 (303-492-8308). Cosponsoring the conference are: The Boulder County Nature Association, the Indian Peaks Group of the Sierra Club, and Colorado EF!



COLORADO BIO-RESERVES CONFERENCE

November 15 — Univ. of Colorado, Boulder

by Tierra O. Muerte

Colorado EF! has started a campaign to bring consideration of whole ecosystems into the Colorado wilderness battle. To that end an important event will take place in Boulder on November 15. Good fortune brings Reed Noss and George Wuerthner to our region to gather with allies of the wilds. These two visionary and knowledgeable students of ecology, in the tradition of Aldo Leopold, are familiar to readers of the Journal. They will join those Colorado proponents of biological diversity to begin crafting a "total tactic" approach to real biotic preservation.

From a more political paradigm it might seem that proposing a watershed-based system of eco-preserves for Colorado is akin to calling for a new configuration of Earth's tectonic plates. In sooth, we are calling for fundamental alterations. After all, this is the headquarters of "The Rocky Mountain Empire" (to borrow from the masthead of *The Denver Post*): where the only gubernatorial candidate to question growth was a Republican who placed third in a three-man primary; where the governor is so concerned over loss of wildlife habitat that he appoints a commission of luminaries — including Peter Coors — to devise funding schemes for the State Division of Wildlife. This august body recently expressed its wildlife concerns by refusing to limit the season and total kill (excuse me, harvest!) of the Black Bear hunt.

Paradoxically, it may be to our advantage that in-system approaches to wilderness are blocked. Too often such avenues divert us from the real matter of biological viability. Our paradigm rests on the planet, is rooted like these mountains in the mystery of ancient time. It should not be founded on the power structure that homo sap has set up. Like Noss and Wuerthner, we should do our own forest planning.

Recently we did a study of the San Juan Mountains in southern Colorado. Here remain the wildest and largest unroaded tracts in our state. Yet, as a ranger observed, after a close encounter with Rio Grande Freddies, "They want to log the whole goddamn thing in the next five years!"

Logging and ski developments are proceeding in areas where corridors are needed to link the high wilderness to existing and potential low elevation preserves. Gene dispersal, animal migration, and ecosystem integrity are at stake. As always, local communities are squeezed up against "their" resources by the economy. Grazing is epidemic in the San Juans. David Brown (see review of *Grizzly in the Southwest*, last issue) feels because of this that the Grizzly has no chance of reintroduction in Colorado. In our minds it is the Great Bear's right to return, and our responsibility to reinstate her.

Deer Spirit, musing on Wakan-Takha, said it well, "we're all biologists, managers, conservationists — we're just walking in the dark around a great mystery. And even though it's unknowable, we must come to grips with it and learn to balance our lives with it."

In this spirit of respect we invite our allies to our conference (see box for details). Come to work with EF!ers and other grassroots folks to give shape to a vision.

I'll close with my favorite quote from the San Juans trip. A woman there was selling buttons that read, "Keep Colorado beautiful — shoot a developer." I'm wearing mine with pride.

Tierra O. Muerte is head of the theatrics department of Colorado EF!

NABC II
The Second North American Bioregional Congress

by John Davis

Bioregionalism recognizes, nurtures, sustains and celebrates our local connections with: land; plants and animals; rivers, lakes and oceans; air; families, friends and neighbors; community; native traditions; and systems of production and trade.

It is taking the time to learn the possibilities of place.

It is a mindfulness of local environment, history and community aspirations that can lead to a future of safe and sustainable life.

It is reliance on well-understood and widely-used sources of food, power and waste disposal.

It is secure employment based on supplying a rich diversity of services within the community and prudent surpluses to other regions.

Bioregionalism is working to satisfy basic needs through local control in schools, health centers, and governments.

The bioregional movement seeks to re-create a widely-shared sense of regional identity founded upon a renewed critical awareness of and respect for the integrity of our natural ecological communities.

(from the preamble to the NABC proceedings, 1984)

North American bioregionalists held their second continent-wide conference and congress in northern Michigan, July 25-30. The conference and congress were successful in further grounding bioregionalism as a crucial aspect of the fight to save Mother Earth. Many of the 175 who attended are Earth First!ers or at least share our ideals, and it became evident that it would behoove both the Earth First! movement and the bioregional movement to strengthen our ties.

The first three days of the gathering involved workshops, feasts, rituals, sweats, and music. In the final days, workshops were replaced by planning sessions — conference became congress. The workshops were impressive, covering topics similar to those of the 86 RRR: gender & race, community education, overpopulation, Big Mountain, the Red Path, community political action, forestry, biosexuality, beyond civilization, peace conversion, regeneration, Green Politics, and more. Presentations were given by bioregional groups in the Milwaukee River Watershed, Ohio River Basin, Katuah (western NC), Santa Cruz, British Columbia, Hudson River Valley, and our host Great Lakes Bioregion.

Those desirous of reading about the bountiful knowledge and artistic expression shared at NABC II can do so by sending $10 to the NABC Office (Bioregional Project, New Life Farm, Box 3, Brixey, MO 65618) for a copy of the NABC II proceedings. Your $10 will be well spent: 1984 proceedings proved the high quality writings which these gatherings generate; the money supports noble efforts.

Given the availability of the proceedings, we will simply mention a few of the more intriguing ideas arising at NABC II, and give our overall impression of NABC II: Monday, the gender and race discussion made it apparent that fuller participation by "minorities" (establishment term for everyone outside the small fraction of humanity sharing the traits of whiteness, masculinity, heterosexuality, Christianity, and greed) is essential to the ecology movement . . . but is hard to obtain. Environmentalists still tend to be affluent and elitist. (The average Sierra Club member owns a $140,000 home!) The overpopulation workshop, oddly enough, failed to gain consensus on a suggestion by an unassuming EF!er that human population be reduced to 100 million or less through dismantlement of technology including medical technology. As the sun "set" (geocentrism lives!), Lewis Johnson, an Ottawa elder, talked to us of the Red Path — one of many spiritual paths to harmony with Earth. Lewis noted that life is characterized not so much by oneness — one is not balanced — but by dualities — complementary principles (male/female, light/dark, birth/death, etc.) which should be restored to balance.

Tuesday, the forestry panel discussed the gloomy details of the imminent death of Earth's forests. Dan Hemenway shocked us with news of how vehicles and industries have so befouled the air that close observation suggests that most North American, and Western and Eastern European forests *are now dying*. Cecelia Ostrow gave us hope by suggesting that the movement to save the less than 10% of remaining Pacific Northwest old growth is growing rapidly. At the biosexuality workshop, Milo explained that biosexuality involves making ourselves extensions of the erotic energy pervading nature. Tuesday night, Sam Grant, of the International Alliance for Sustainable Agriculture, presented slides demonstrating that reforestation projects, such as the Agro Pastoral project in Sudan, can succeed. Later, Cecelia awed all of us with her beautiful Cascadia music.

Wednesday, the urban panel featured a slide show of Paolo Soleri's arcology projects; and a rousing talk by Peter Berg, who convinced us that even human blobs as large as San Francisco can take major steps toward becoming green cities. Friends from Katuah artistically presented their province of Katuah within the larger bioregion of Southern Appalachia, and explained the extreme threats to the Black Bear in Katuah. Bioregionalists from British Columbia described threats to their areas — Stikine watershed still threatened by logging, mining, and a dam; Stein Valley threatened by logging, though recent decisions may temporarily spare the Stein; Lyle Island *now being cut*, etc. A workshop on green politics led to debate on the relationship between the green and bioregional movements. While some equated them and some made one a subset of the other; an Indian suggested that the green movement emerged from leftist politics, feminism, and other urban sources; while the bioregional movement emerged from a rediscovery of sources closer to the land including Indian traditions.

two days of the congress were organized into plenaries (full group sessions) and committee meetings. The agriculture/permaculture, eco-feminism, eco-defense, and forestry committees and others produced policy and/or action statements endorsed by the plenary. These statements were generally additions to statements formulated at NABC I. Both NABC I and NABC II statements show sensitivity to deep ecology principles. Bioregionalists at NABC I & II have not become "mired in anthropocentrism" as have many greens, as described by Bill Devall's article (in our June issue) on the green conference at UCLA. Indeed, NABC adopted in 1984, almost intact, the deep ecology principles of Arne Naess; and this year Judith Plant — a leading eco-feminist — suggested that deep ecology and eco-feminism are fully compatible. NABC II participants frequently reminded each other to consider the viewpoints of plants and animals, and to seek to manifest ecological law in human communities. Perhaps most importantly, bioregionalists at NABC II lived their ideals: eating simple community meals, composting food scraps, recycling materials, and walking softly on the land.

Friday, plenary sessions considered many proposals, most of which were quite general but biocentrically sound. The Madcap Animism, Geomancy, and Interspecies Communication (MAGIC) committee, through the words of EF! magician David Abram, proposed that NABC appoint representatives, before each meeting, of the birds, fish, walking animals, and plants. The proposal met great favor but was not made offical policy, due to some debate as to whether humans should consider themselves competent to represent any other creatures. The green committee successfuly proposed NABC endorsement of the green movement. The forestry committee gained passage of a proposal which included a committee endorsement of Earth First!, and future establishment of an NABC speakers bureau and information center. (Contact Dan Hemenway, TERRA, POB 202, Orange, MA 01364 for more info.) The eco-defense committee gained passage of proposals to encourage NABC links with environmental groups, and to oppose all nukes. The NABC planning committee proposed holding NABC III in1988 in British Columbia.

NABC II manifested the considerable overlap between the EF! and bioregional movements. (See, in this issue, essays by Noss and Brothers, and a review by Dolores LaChapelle for examples of bioregional/Earth First! thought.) Many bioregionalists expressed approval of EF! tactics; most NABC participants share EF! ideals. There is, admittedly, a strain (yes, a strain!) of anthropocentric (humans as "stewards over") conservationists who add diversity but dilute the radicalism of the bioregional movement. Nevertheless, the bioregional movement largely retains a biocentric perspective, and probably benefits from encompassing a wide diversity of viewpoints.

In conclusion, NABC II was an important contribution to the movement to save Mother Earth. Earth First!ers, while continuing the defensive work of blocking ecosystem despoilment, should join bioregionalists in the constructive work of reinhabiting and restoring abused ecosystems. Perhaps it would be appropriate for deep ecologists to see ecodefense and bioregionalism as two complementary and equally necessary aspects of deep ecology.

Douglas Smelter Reopens

by Roger Featherstone with Angelika Johnson of GASP

In the last *Earth First! Journal* it was reported that the Phelps-Dodge Smelter in Douglas, Arizona, had been shut down. Unfortunately, the night we mailed that issue, the smelter was reopened. This was due to a Consent Decree signed by the EPA, the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) and one of the nation's worst corporations, Phelps-Dodge (PD). The Consent Decree is a document filed in federal court that allows the parties in a dispute to settle their differences and stipulate what course of action each party must take in the way of actions or penalties. In this case, Phelps-Dodge gets to continue to make a half million dollars a day and pollute the Southwest, while getting a slap on the wrist by the agencies involved. Since then southern Arizona skies have been grey again. This Consent Decree allows the smelter to remain open until January 15, 1987. It requires a bond on PD's part of $3,000,000, it fines PD $400,000 for past violations of the Clean Air Act, and stipulates a $100,000 fine for exceeding a six minute standard for SO2 emmissions. The ADHS and the EPA were pressured heavily by the Arizona congressional delagation to reopen the plant.

Arizona Earth First! and Groups Against Smelter Pollution (GASP) were understandably upset about this. Without our continuing pressure, the Douglas smelter would not have even been temporarily shut down.

We called a press conference on August 12 in Tucson, where we characterized the Consent Decree as being a Swiss cheese (full of holes). We sent a list of 17 questions to the EPA and ADHS. We vowed to continue the fight to shut the smelter as soon as possible and to target for election defeat the congressional members that lobbied to reopen the smelter.

We have since found all our fears to be well grounded. The Consent Decree is barely tough enough to use as toilet paper.

The 17 questions were to have been answered by September 1. This deadline has not been met. The agencies claim that they are having a very difficult time with these questions.

The Consent Decree has not even been signed yet. PD has already had at least one violation of the six minute standard.

The money that PD was to have paid as fines and the bond have not been paid. PD has told the ADHS that they expect at least one violation of the six minute standard each month.

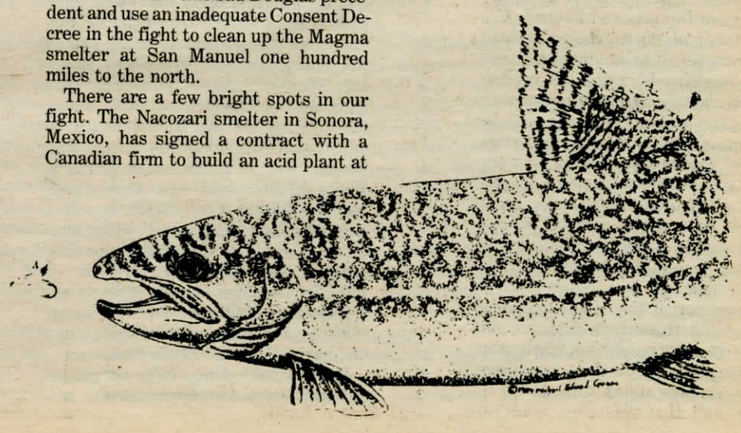
Monitoring was to have been much more closely watched. Under the Consent Decree only those violations registered by the Phelps-Dodge monitors count, although state of Arizona monitors (which have been proved to be more sensitive to SO2) are alongside them. The agencies will only check the PD monitors for accuracy and veracity once during the next five months. Monitors are also in the wrong places. There are no monitors in Mexico where much of the smelter plume blows and the monitor at June Hewitt's ranch 12 miles away from the smelter is not part of the monitoring system. ADHS did not think that smelter smoke would travel that far in heavy concentrations. On August 12 the monitor at June's ranch (June is an asthmatic) showed a very high SO2 reading, at the same time that June had a severe asthma attack. Phelps-Dodge has had years of practice in avoiding monitor violations.

ADHS officials admit that they were swayed by PD's power. A highly placed ADHS official told us that she does not blame us for not trusting that the smelter will close when the Consent Decree says it must. It also appears that the state will follow this bad Douglas precedent and use an inadequate Consent Decree in the fight to clean up the Magma smelter at San Manuel one hundred miles to the north.

There are a few bright spots in our fight. The Nacozari smelter in Sonora, Mexico, has signed a contract with a Canadian firm to build an acid plant at that smelter and the Canadian government has guaranteed a loan for the acid plant. The Environmental Defense Fund has recently become a party to the Douglas smelter Decree — this will make it more difficult for the other parties to make deals under the table.

We still have a number of cards up our sleeves in the fight for clean air. The clean air agencies have proven to be chain link fences in the way of real clean air progress. We will have to do the job without them. It is not the first time that we are in that position nor will it be the last.

Other groups should learn from the Phelps-Dodge smelter lesson. Remember the fight is not over until you see your foe buried. Never sit still in the face of a victory and let him recover while you rejoice in vain. Don't let the bastards get you down. And Edsels have long been dead.



Big Wilderness in the East

by R.F. Mueller, Hawkeye, & John Hutchinson

Wilderness activists in Virginia have identified one of the largest potential wilderness tracts in the eastern US. The proposed 65,000 acre "Shenandoah Wilderness" lies astride Shenandoah Mountain on the Virginia-West Virginia line in the George Washington National Forest. This wilderness would unite the already-designated Ramseys Draft Wilderness and the Little River RARE II area by including the upper valley of the North River which lies between them. To accomplish this, several minor Forest Service roads (FR 95 in part, 95A and 85), some of which were almost destroyed in the November, 1985, flood, would need to be closed and allowed to revert to forest. These roads don't differ from those which were allowed to revert in other Virginia Wilderness Areas. The northeast and southeast boundaries would be defined by part of FR 95 and other Forest Service and public roads.

The Shenandoah Wilderness would protect the beautiful riparian zone of the upper North River. Too often — as in this case — roads disturb the richest and most diverse habitats along streams, denying shy wilderness wildlife the use of the best parts of their range. In this case a clear, rapidly-flowing trout stream courses over its bouldery bed shaded by a diverse flora of large, almost virgin white pine, hemlock and cove hardwoods. Along the valley, mountains rise steeply in broken sandstone cliffs and talus slopes covered by picturesque but commercially unproductive forests of stunted oaks and yellow pines. The upper North River Valley is the catchment basin for the water supply of the city of Staunton, another argument for its preservation as Wilderness.

The Little River watershed, now being administered by the Forest Service essentially as Wilderness because of its unstable soils, is graced by a number of beautiful little trout streams flowing through a wild forest. Ramseys Draft is famous for its picturesque valley and virgin forests of giant hemlock, pine and hardwoods.

Establishing big Wilderness in the East is important for several reasons. First, this area is part of one of the most biologically diverse regions of the temperate zone, the eastern North American deciduous forest biome. While existing Wildernesses in the East serve a vital function in protecting outstanding biological treasures, they are too small — averaging much less than 10,000 acres — to be ecologically viable units. They are concentrated in the rocky and least biologically productive mountain cores and seldom incorporate enough of the deep soil and moisture-rich areas. Their small sizes make them vulnerable to noisome human activities which occur near their boundaries.

Second, wilderness has a global aspect that connects remote areas as different as tropical rainforests and Arctic tundra to the Appalachian forests. The accelerating loss of rainforests endangers bird species that depend on old growth temperate forests for breeding range, which — being concentrated in Wilderness — gives Wilderness great importance. These Wilderness Areas also provide the necessary range for large raptors that can't hunt or nest in human-dominated terrain. For example, it is likely that the Golden Eagle would breed in the Appalachians if it could find the isolated nesting sites it requires.

Finally, designated Wilderness amounts to only 1.7% of the George Washington National Forest and less than 4% of the total National Forest area in Virginia. Compare this with the more than 17% for the National Forests of the entire US. Given the proximity of large population centers, simply as a matter of fairness much more Wilderness should be designated in Virginia.

This proposal presents a rare opportunity in Wilderness creation in the East since it would utilize what is virtually the only area in Virginia in which contiguous public lands of such large acreage and few roads occur. Nowhere else in the State — and in few other eastern states—could a comparable Wilderness be designated. The Wilderness would offer great scientific opportunities in the whole spectrum of environmental monitoring and baseline studies as well as in ecosystem recovery. In recreational terms, uniting these three beautiful watersheds would make possible a wilderness experience not known since our ancestors first crossed these mountains.

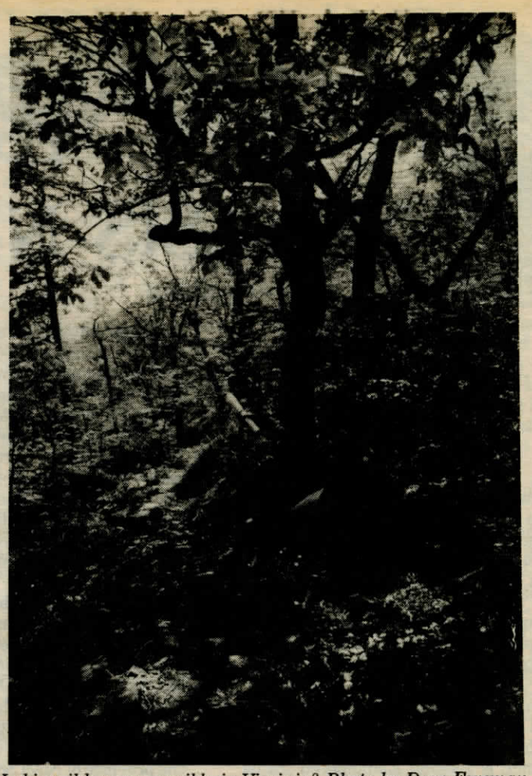
A justification given by the Forest Service for keeping open the road (FR 95) along the North River is that it provides a transportation link between Virginia and West Virginia. But this argument is clearly invalid given the presence of US 250 running parallel to it less than ten miles to the southwest. US 250 accomplishes this linkage more effectively than FR 95, which is a rough gravel road subject to flood damage. Closing such unneeded roads would save taxpayers hundreds of thousands of dollars in repair and maintenance costs.

In summary, the Shenandoah Wilderness is an idea whose time has come. It only needs the support of citizens to make it a reality.

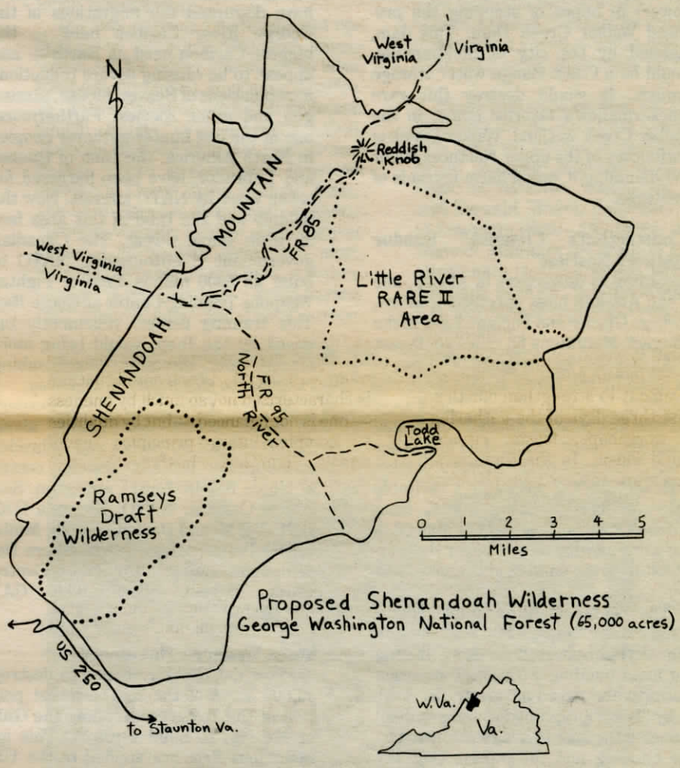
WHAT YOU CAN DO

Write the US Forest Service, George Washington National Forest, Harrison Plaza, POB 233, Harrisonburg, VA 22801; Congressman Jim Olin and Senators John Warner and Paul Trible of Virginia, and Congressman Horley Staggers and Senators John D. Rockefeller and Robert Byrd of West Virginia (representatives: House of Representatives, Wash., DC 20515; senators: Senate, Wash., DC 20510). Tell them it's important that the proposed Shenandoah Wilderness be designated to preserve this significant tract of Appalachian ecology.

The authors are Earth First!ers and members of Virginians for Wilderness. They are grateful to the The Wilderness Society for providing information on the National Wilderness Preservation System.



Is big wilderness possible in Virginia? Photo by Dave Foreman.



Excess Lead Levels in Bisbee Soil

Recently those of us in Bisbee, Arizona, learned from our local paper that a lead level of up to 16 times the norm was discovered in our soil in March. This information was sent to the local health department by the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) two weeks later. The soil had been tested as part of a health study done here in Douglas and Safford, AZ, in November of '85, to check the lead and arsenic levels in children ages 1-5. Elevated lead levels were found in 4 children in Bisbee. ADHS informed us that there was no problem, yet they took 20 soil samples to find where the lead originated. Of the 20 soil samples 19 were above "normal" in lead content — normal being 2-100 migrograms per gram (ug/g). Of those 19, 13 were above 500 ug/g, at and above which level small children are affected. The highest sample was 1600 ug/g.

The director of the local health department hid these facts from us for almost five months. When asked why she didn't publicize the facts, the director said that she didn't want to cause hysteria and that this area (Cochise County, home of Phelps-Dodge's Douglas smelter) already had a bad enough reputation.

A public meeting on July 25 was only attended by a few people, mostly health dept. staff, because the public was unaware of it. On August 31, we learned what was happening, and demanded a meeting with the Cochise County Health Dept. and ADHS. On September 13, we met with them. We were told that it was not a crisis situation, but that we should be "concerned." The only good outcome of the meeting was a promise from ADHS to ask the EPA to do more detailed studies. At least that agency should not have political reasons to hide from us how bad this problem is.

The high lead levels may be contamination from PD's mining and/or smelting operations, beginning here in the 19th century (mining stopped in 1975; smelting continues).

We won't stop fighting this problem. We fear especially for our children's health. How do you think it feels to tell a 4 year old she can't play outside on the dirt because it is poisonous? What will that teach her about her relationship with Mother Earth?

Whale Update

by Christoph Manes

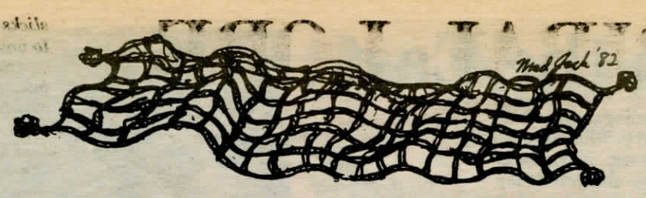
Iceland resumed whaling operations August 17 after a few weeks hiatus. By late August they had taken 11 whales. The hiatus was caused when somebody in the US Commerce Department was doing his job, which apparently frightened the government here. But the Icelandic government and Secretary of Commerce Baldridge seem to have come to a verbal agreement which will forestall a US boycott of Icelandic fish products so long as most of the whale meat taken in these "research hunts" is used for domestic purposes. This lets the US cover its ass because it supports the declaration of the last IWC meeting which called for whale products from research whaling to be "primarily" used on the domestic market. This ambiguous statement has been interpreted by the US and Iceland to mean 51%; i.e. they chose the minimum amount which could still credibly be called a preponderance.

This has caused a glut of whalemeat here — the taxpayers are making up the losses, which has made some of them very unhappy. Halldor Asgrimsson's smarmy response: "There's nothing unusual about the government bearing the cost of whaling."

The whole thing is sordid, and one can assume Reagan or Baldridge stepped in after the issue exploded last month and told everybody to be reasonable with our cetaceanicidal ally. Iceland's activities threaten to destroy whaling regulations and the moratorium altogether. At a meeting of government officials and environmentalists in Washington on August 21, Dr. Antony Calio, head of the fisheries division of the Commerce Dept., said that Russia may submit a plan for research whaling next summer. The Icelanders plan to take about 120 whales this year, and have already killed 65 *Balaenoptera musculus* and 21 *Balaenoptera borealis*.

In unrelated news, the Norwegian government was bragging that during a decade of pressure from Greenpeace and other environmental groups calling for boycotts of Norwegian fish products due to Norway's whaling policies, the foreign sale of such products has doubled.

In less related news, the Norwegian government suddenly finds it has a lot of radioactive Reindeer on its hands in the wake of the Chernobyl accident. Tests of herds show contamination of up to 100 times more cesium than is considered safe. If you here the click click click of Reindeer hooves up on the rooftop this Christmas, it might actually be your geiger counter.



NEMESIS NEWS NET

by Australopithecus

Saguaro Kills Pilot in Self Defense

In July a pilot north of Phoenix was killed after he swooped down upon a Saguaro Cactus one time too many. A gust of wind caught his aircraft, forcing him into the outstretched arms of the Saguaro. As one of the wings hit the Saguaro, the top of the cactus broke the cockpit dome and the pilot's neck.

Checkermallow May Halt Dam

(as Checkermallows are wont to do)

The Oregon Natural Resources Council is seeking Endangered status for Nelson's Checkermallow (a small flower) in hopes of stopping the proposed Walker Creek Dam. This dam, planned by the city of McMinnville, would be a Coast Range water storage project. It would destroy this rare checkermallow's favorite home, in the Walker Creek wetland. Walker Creek is a tributary of the upper Nestucca River and damming it would harm myriads of creatures.

"Constuction's Cleverest" Subdue "Nature's Nastiest"

According to developers in Alaska, one of the Alaska's most spectacular areas, Portage Glacier and Portage Lake in the Chugach Mountains 55 miles southeast of Anchorage, has recently been put in its place by the heroic managers in the Chugach National Forest. The Forest Service has, against all odds, overcome blizzards, floods, avalanches and other great challenges to transform a portion of this forbidding place into a veritable museum. The following quote, from *Alaska Construction and Oil* May 86 (a magazine serving as a voice for the inarticulate), gives an idea of the new facility:

"The center features ample educational exhibit areas, a 200-seat theater, two skylight-covered bridges linking the main building with an observation platform and paved nature trails. A 10-ft. by 20-ft. riprap-lined iceberg channel connects the lake to a lagoon formed by the building and the intersecting sky bridges. Forest Service personnel can guide a small iceberg into the lagoon [yeehaw!] and through a set of double doors for a 'hands on' display in a special orientation area inside the building. A jet of frigid air bathes the berg to retard melting but does not chill visitors nearby."

This facility cost taxpayers $6.7 million, not including future costs of escorting and air conditioning icebergs.

Bears Hit & Run in CA Parks

Black Bears continue to outsmart campers and rangers at Yosemite, Sequoia, and Kings Canyon National Parks. Bears have learned to traverse branches, cut ropes and by other ingenious means gain access to campers' food. Indeed, one bear, known affectionately as "Kamikaze Bear," often obtained dinner by making flying leaps from overhead branches to sacks of food strung between trees. In 1982 in Sequoia Park, at the peak of bear raiding, campers reported 621 incidents with bears for a total of $67,396 in damages. Yosemite, King's Canyon and Sequoia Park officials are initiating a poisoning program to deter bear raids. Rangers will bait cookies with lithium chloride, which makes bears sick, and may use red-pepper spray. Both seem rather severe forms of aversion conditioning for bears . . . but how about for Freddies?

Columbian Green Movement Grows

Thanks largely to the efforts of Margarita Marino de Botero, director of the Columbian National Institute of Renewable Resources and Environment, 900 of Columbia's 1000 municipalities now have Green Councils. These grassroots councils will engage in the many Green struggles, including defense of the environment. More info about this and about Green efforts throughout the world can be obtained by sending for Vol. 3 #1 and subsequent issues of *Green Letter*, 873 Sutter St., Suite A, S.F., CA 94109-6170. (*Green Letter* is free, but its producers need contributions.)

Military Invades Labrador

Survival International (a group working to help threatened tribal peoples; subscriptions $30; address: 29 Craven St., London WC2N 5NT, ENGLAND) reported in their May bulletin that NATO now abuses parts of eastern Quebec and Labrador (which belongs to the province of Nova Scotia) for low level flying exercises. These NATO air forces have disrupted the migrations of the George River Caribou herd — the biggest Caribou herd on Earth — and appear to be causing severe reductions in populations of Beaver, Moose, ptarmigan and other species. Furthermore, one of the last hunter/gatherer peoples in North America, the Innu of Quebec and Labrador, have been harassed for seven years by NATO aircraft. Now the wildlife and the Innu of this area face an even worse threat. The Canadian government is encouraging NATO to build an $800 million Tactical Fighter Weapons Training Center at Goose Bay. This training center, vehemently opposed by the Innu, would bring more aircraft and three or four bombing ranges into this hitherto wild area.

Survival International asks readers to send letters complaining about NATO aircraft in Quebec and Labrador and opposing a NATO training center at Goose Bay to: Lord Carrington, Secretary General, NATO, Brussels 1110, BELGIUM; and David Crombie, Minister for Indian Affairs and Northern Development, House of Commons, Centre Block, Ottawa, Ont. KIA OA7 CANADA.

Texas Wetlands Threatened

Playa del Rio Inc. hopes to destroy 12,500 acres of the southernmost portion of the Texas coast, along the Gulf of Mexico, to build a resort. This ignominious firm has applied to the US Army Corpse of Engineers for a permit, required by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, to dredge and fill 5800 acres of wetlands. These wetlands are part of a 20,000 acre natural area that includes mudflats, tidal wetlands, the largest surviving black mangrove swamp in Texas, and other estuarine habitats. If the Corpse approves the permit, Playa del Rio will dredge and fill 40 million cubic yards of wetlands to build 71,000 hotel and condominium units, commercial centers, marinas, five golf courses, and room for a population of 150,000. The Corpse accepted public comments on said boondoggle only until August 11, but it might still help to send letters of opposition to: US Army Engineers District, Galveston (Attn: SWGCO-RP), POB 1229, Galveston, TX 77533.

Hunters Poison 3 Million Birds a Year

US hunters continue to fight a national ban on lead shot despite the fact that while intentionally killing 21 million waterfowl a year, hunters kill another two to three million birds by lead poisoning from the 2400 tons of the toxic shot which they shoot into waterways. The lead pellets bring a grisly death to the birds — recently including 100 Bald Eagles and one California Condor — which ingest them. Since it takes three weeks for the poison to kill the birds, many are eaten by predators, who then die of secondary poisoning. Although non-toxic steel shot is readily available, only Nebraska has banned lead shot for waterfowl hunting. However, only California and Louisiana have voiced strong opposition to the switch to steel shot. The National Wildlife Federation, a large organization of comparatively enlightened hunters, recently sued the Interior Department to enact a nationwide ban, by 1991, on lead shot for waterfowl hunting. Unfortunately, even if NWF wins this case, lead shot will still be legal for hunting upland game birds. Action for Animals (from whom more information can be obtained at POB 20184, Oakland, CA 94620) urges us to write letters to the California Fish & Game Commission requesting that they seek a ban on lead shot.

Chernobyl Implications Hidden

While we hear from the mainstream press that only about 75 people, *and no Americans*, have died or will die from effects of the Chernobyl nuclear plant disaster, and that US reactors are safer; these claims hide the truth. In reality, Chernobyl will kill many more people in the long run; and more significantly, it has already killed nearby trees and migratory birds — including nightingales — who were passing near Chernobyl when the accident occurred. Also, the accident poisoned thousands of Reindeer in Scandanvia, upon which Laplanders depend for their sustenance. Reports say these Reindeer will be shot so as to prevent the consumption of their poisoned flesh. Alarmingly, anti-nuclear investigators have learned that Chernobyl was probably safer than many US reactors. Its containment vessel was about twice as thick as that of such US reactors as the Shearon Harris plant, now being built in central North Carolina. Earth First!er Paul Johnson told us that the Chernobyl accident was similar to the earlier disaster at Three Mile Island. Paul writes: "A similar situation [to the TMI accident] very likely led to the Chernobyl accident (*Sci Am* July 86 p68). Hot steam reacting with the zirconium casings of the fuel rods generated hydrogen. The exploding hydrogen burst the well engineered containment, unleashing the catastrophe. The containment at Chernobyl, contrary to many early reports was substantial, designed to withstand pressures that are comparable to those in many American reactors."

Scouts Clash With Bears

One has to wonder about the Boy Scouts — holding a jamboree in a dioxin-contaminated field near DC; periodically marching in military formation unto their death on remote mountains; and now this: This summer there were several encounters between Black Bears and Boy Scouts in the Sangre de Cristos near the Philmont Scout Ranch, Cimmarron, New Mexico. At one Philmont camp, bears were attracted to the scouts' tents by the odors of food and colognes (colognes in the wilderness?! on Boy Scouts?!). The scouts suffered minor injuries from claws and teeth; but the State Game & Fish Department (though officials admitted the bears had no malicious intent) trapped and murdered the curious bears. To protest this wanton slaying of their comrades, other bears temporarily disrupted the water supply to the Philmont Scout Resort. Humans who wish to denounce such slayings should write to: Joanna Lackey, Area Supervisor, NM Game & Fish Dept., POB 1145, Raton, NM 87740; and write to your local Boy Scout chapter.

Alaska's Wildlife Refuges Polluted

According to a recent national survey by the US Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) of its National Wildlife Refuges (NWRs), at least 12 of Alaska's 16 NWRs (and dozens of others throughout the US) may be contaminated by hazardous wastes. The Kenai National Wildlife Refuge is particularly polluted, and its Swanson River oil field is listed as one of the ten refuge sites most in need of clean-up. This oil field has polluted the Kenai Peninsula with refuse oil and PCBs. To make matters worse, the Kenai Borough Waste Commission wants to place a new waste site, including a solid waste incinerator, inside Kenai Refuge. The FWS recently said it might willingly trade NWR land, on which the dump would be placed, for borough land. We should write the following officials, insisting that Kenai Refuge and other polluted refuges be cleaned up and that no waste site be located in or near Kenai or any refuge: US Fish & Wildlife Regional Director Robert Gillmore, 1011 E Tudor Rd, Anchorage, AK 99503; US Fish & Wildlife Director Robert Delaney, 35605 Kalifonsky Beach Rd, Soldotna, AK 99669; Senators Ted Stevens and Frank Murkowski, US Senate, Wash., DC 20510; and Governor Bill Sheffield, Capitol Building, Juneau, AK 99811.

Squirrel Monkeywrenches TV Station

Another squirrel has achieved martyrdom, for its heroic action against a Madison, Wisconsin, TV (Tunnel Vision) station. After weeks of boisterously chattering complaints to relevant personnel, the squirrel resorted to breaking into a substation transmitter box where she fried herself, creating an immense power surge that burned out electrodes. The squirrel's action stopped the station's broadcasting disservice for a day.

Lolo Peak Threatened by Ski Area

Lolo Peak, in western Montana's Bitterroot Range (Lolo National Forest) has been and continues to be threatened by a proposed ski area. The Forest Service plans to study more closely a proposal to build a ski area with what could be the biggest vertical drop of North American ski areas. The ski slope would be on the north face of the 9075 foot peak.

Sierra Club Superconducting Super Collider Scandal

A Sierra Club Rocky Mountain Chapter spokesperson has announced his group's support for a $4 billion electromagnetic track for the Idaho National Engineering Lab — located in Idaho's high desert. Though it may seem out of keeping with ecological principles to support a $4 billion development in a comparatively unspoiled desert, the Club speaker used the economic woes of Idaho as justification for endorsing this attempt to find the "basic building-blocks of matter." Forty states are competing for the Super Collider.

Rabbit Detonates Hunters' Truck

Recently in Adelaide, Australia, two savage hunters — nay murderers — tied an explosive to a rabbit's ears, lit the fuse and released the rabbit. The rabbit, quickly realizing her impending doom, chose to go with glory. She ran to the hunters' brand-new truck, and waited underneath. There soon followed a huge explosion that turned the truck into shrapnel and the rabbit into another rodent martyr.

Helistat Crashes

Yes, the rumors are true. The Freddies have been trying to cross four helicopters with a blimp to yield a monster to haul timber out of inaccessible regions. Surprisingly, our chants, invocations, and curses laid upon the Forest Service on July 1 at the RRR must have had considerable carrying clout — over 2000 miles away, in Lakehurst, New Jersey, this monstrous helistat crashed, killing one of five crew members but perhaps sparing many remote forests from death. The prototype helistat was built by Piasecki Aircraft of Pennsylvania, and was being tested by the Forest Service for carrying heavy loads such as timber. It was a 343 foot blimp together with four helicopters, supporting a frame for cargo. In a strange quirk of fate, it crashed less than a mile from where the Hindenburg disaster occurred 49 years ago.

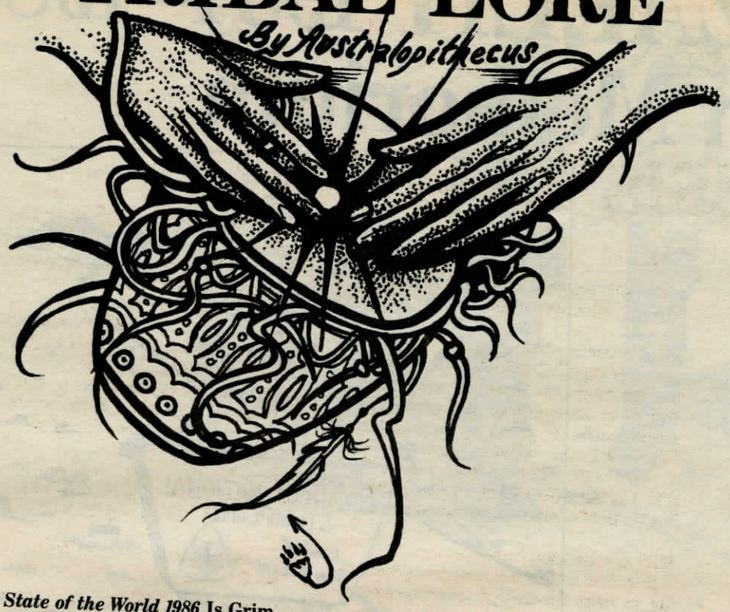
Agribusiness Threatens Elk

The spectacular high desert of Idaho through which we drove this summer to reach the RRR is increasingly threatened by development and livestock grazing. A fine group devoted to protecting this desert, the Committee for Idaho's High Desert (CIHD), sent us a grim article, describing one of the worst threats, from which the following is quoted.

2000 elk in the greater Yellowstone ecosystem face extermination from new agri-business "homesteading" on public lands in the elk's critical winter range located in the de facto wilderness of the St. Anthony Sand Dunes on the

TRIBAL LORE

By Australopithecus



Old Growth Road Show

Earth First! and the Siskiyou Regional Education Project will sponsor the Old Growth Road Show featuring Lou Gold, Cecelia Ostrow and her acoustic band All Life Is Equal, and a two projector old growth slide show produced by the Oregon Natural Resources Council. The tour will focus attention on the proposed 500,000-1,000,000 acre Siskiyou Wild River National Park. The Park would protect the largest and wildest unprotected roadless area in Oregon from logging and development. The proposed Park would include 200,000 acres of old growth forest now threatened by logging, spanning undeveloped sections of the Rogue, Chetco, Illinois and Smith River drainages. Environmentalists anticipate direct action in the Indigo Creek drainage of the proposed Park area next spring.

The Old Growth Road Show will bring information on what could be the largest direct action for wilderness to date in the Pacific Northwest. From November 7-18, the show will tour through Takilma and Ashland, Oregon; and Yreka, Chico, Quincy, Marin County, Ukiah, Sonoma, San Francisco, Mendocino, Garberville, and Arcata, California. Watch locally for details, or call Julie Norman at 503-846-6055.

upper Snake River Plain of Idaho. Key to the big business agricultural development would be construction of the infamous Egin-Hamer road. The Egin-Hamer road would sever 50,000 acres of winter range from the southern end of the Sands Habitat Management Area — winter home for moose, deer, antelope, and one of the largest herds of free roaming elk in the US. Once constructed, the road would lead to development of the remaining public lands in the St. Anthony Dunes roadless area, thus dooming hopes for protecting this Wilderness Study Area (WSA) as Wilderness.

The Sands Habitat Management Plan Area was set up in 1978 by the Bureau of Land Management, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, and the Idaho Department of Lands to protect over 2000 elk that winter on these desert lands. In 1981, the US Fish and Wildlife Service determined that the St. Anthony Sand Dunes is the second most unique ecosystem in Idaho. It is the only area where elk, moose, deer and antelope routinely winter together, and four threatened or endangered species or candidate species inhabit this desert region. Altogether, 32 species of mammals, 94 species of birds, and 11 species of amphibians or reptiles live in this area.

In 1985 the BLM designated the southeastern portion of the St. Anthony Dunes as the Ninemile Knoll Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) to protect the unique animal, plant, and geologic resources of this area. The ACEC prohibits new road construction and protects the animals and vegetation of the region. The proposed Egin-Hamer road would cut through the ACEC and therefore requires an amendment to the Medicine Lodge Resource Management Plan (RMP) adopted in 1985.

. . . The road would renew intense pressure for additional Desert Land Entries ("homesteading") in the Dunes area that would further reduce habitat for elk. These lands are among the most erodible in Idaho (hence the dunes), yet 4000 acres of new Desert Land Entries are proposed along the right of way! These new DLE lands may well be the driving force behind the Egin-Hamer road proposal. The road would ultimately mean the loss of at least 50,000 acres of critical winter range. The BLM's analysis indicates that a domino effect would begin to occur as elk overstressed the reduced winter range and the entire herd would likely be lost.

The BLM supports the road, so we must let the BLM and Idaho politicians know that this road and any other major threat to elk must be stopped. To give an idea of the mentality of some of the land despoilers in Idaho who support this road, we quote from a statement by Jeff Siddoway, President, Siddoway Sheep Inc., Terreton, ID:

Siddoway Sheep Company Inc., with the help of the Nine Mile Coalition will construct an eight foot high page wire fence from the west boundary of our Grassy Allotment to the east boundary of our Juniper Allotment and from the beginning point, west, fence north to the north boundary of our Grassy allotment. This fence will have locked gates and trespass by anyone or anything will not be permitted.

We will ask the State Fish and Game Departments [sic] to route the game animals that have traditionally wintered on Grassy to different areas. Failure to reroute will require Siddoways to destroy such animals before they destroy our feed base.

. . . All of the above proposals are of course contingent on the blockage of construction of the Egin-Hamer Road. If the road is allowed all proposals will be dropped. If not, construction of the fence will begin . . .

State of the World 1986 Is Grim

State of the World 1986 is now available for $8.95 from Worldwatch Institute, 1776 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Wash., DC 20036. As with their 1985 report, Worldwatch uses a moderate anthropocentric perspective and alarming facts to convince citizens and leaders throughout the world that the global environment is fast deteriorating.

Greenpeace Fights for Antarctica

Greenpeace has initiated a campaign to save the Antarctica. Their campaign will involve establishing a base on Antarctica, publicizing threats to Antarctica, and seeking to designate it as a World Park. The following is drawn from Greenpeace literature.

[Antarctica's] nutrient-rich coastal waters harbor some of the world's most prolific reserves of marine life, including more than half of the world's seal populations, and the last stronghold of many whale species . . . . And its craggy, surf-pounded shores serve as the annual breeding ground for [more than 100 million birds] . . . . Pressing down from the heights of the Antarctic plateau is an enormous polar cap, which contains more than 70% of the earth's fresh water, and functions as an enormous global thermostat. The cap regulates climate, weather and sea levels all over the planet.

Since 1961 Antarctica has been administered by a small and exclusive clique of powerful nations — the Antarctic Treaty consultative parties — originally 12 countries, now 18 including the US, United Kingdom, France and the Soviet Union. In the afterglow of the International Geophysical Year (1957-58), these nations signed an Antarctic Treaty — pledging to oppose individual territorial claims on the continent . . . to refrain from commercial development and military testing . . . and to share the common benefits of peaceful scientific investigation . . . . But the treaty said nothing about Antarctica's vast mineral wealth, now believed to include at least 50 billion barrels of oil, 115 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, and rich veins of coal, copper, uranium, chromium and iron . . . . [In recent years, the "consultative parties"] have begun meeting in private sessions to hammer out a secret plan for splitting it up among themselves . . . .[B]ecause the treaty may be renegotiated in the next few years, governments and industries are rushing forward their exploratory schemes, fearing a new legal framework which might limit their activities.

The Japanese, American, French and Germans have already completed extensive seismic studies of offshore petroleum reserves and are clamoring to allow drilling with a minimum of environmental controls, even though the risk of oil tanker collisions and blowouts is extremely high in Antarctica's treacherous, iceberg-laden seas. Even with containment and cleanup operations it is still virtually impossible to prevent accidents, and the resulting oil slicks will take up to 100 times longer to break down than in warmer waters . . . . Soviet, Polish, and Japanese fleets have already begun factory fishing the Southern Ocean's bountiful swarms of krill, even though these tiny, shrimp-like crustaceans are the foundation of the entire Antarctic food chain. And even though whales and fur seals, which depend on krill to survive, are only now recovering from decades of wholesale slaughter, along with several other species, like the severely reduced elephant seal and the blue whale which is nearly extinct. The impact of all these new and disruptive activities can only be disastrous, judging by the appalling environmental abuses already practiced across Antarctica, at some of the 40 different research stations. Abuses like abandoned base camps littered with machine parts, rotted food, explosives, fuel leaks, and toxic and hazardous materials . . . . [A] new airstrip at a French base cuts off the migration route of 85% of a nearby colony of splendid emperor penguins . . . . [To build this strip] adelie penguins [were] dynamited. But there's another great danger for our world's last peaceful continent: the possible militarization of Antarctica.

In establishing a year-round base, [Greenpeace] will be the first non-governmental organization to fulfill all the requirements which the Antarctic Treaty makes of its consultative parties. Requirements which the wealthy, industrialized countries use to keep others out of the "club." . . . Upon their return, our crew will formally enact its Antarctic Declaration, a petition currently being signed by citizens all over the world, calling for the prompt establishment of a permanent Antarctica World Park, to protect forever the entire continent . . . .

For more info and petitions, write: Greenpeace USA, 1611 Connecticut Ave. NW, DC 20070.

FOE Japan Starts Journal

Our friends in Japan, Jonathan Holliman and Rick Davis, send the following message: Friends of the Earth Japan (Chikyu no Tomo) has released its first issue of a quarterly journal called *Japan Environment Review*. It is published by Japan International Environment Center, a project established by Chikyu no Tomo to meet increasing requests for information in English on environmental issues in Japan. *Japan Environment Review* is produced by a small group of volunteers, including Jonathan and Rick. The annual subscription rate of US$30 covers four issues of the *Review* and one copy of Japan Environment Directory and Japan Environment Bibliography. Send to: JINTEC, 501 Shinwa Building, 9-17 Sakuragaoka, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150, JAPAN.

Letters

Addresses continue to be: senators, US Senate, Wash., DC 20510; representatives, US House of Representatives, DC 20515.

*Survival International reported in their June bulletins about two more threatened tribal groups whom we may be able to help with our letters: 1. Write to Hon. Rajio Gandhi MP, Prime Minister, The PM Secretariat, South Block, New Delhi 110011 INDIA. Ask him to stop the Indian Border Security Forces from preventing refugees from the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) in eastern Bangladesh from entering Tripura and Mizoram Indian states. Ask him to use his influence to stop the colonization and environmental destruction of the CHT.

* Write to Mafao Frijioka, President, Asian Development Bank, 2330 Roxas Blvd. Metro Manila, PHILIPPINES; and President, World Bank, 1818 P St NW, Wash., DC 20043. Tell them that the proposed Bakun hydropower project in eastern Sarawak (Malaysia) would have totally unacceptable ecologial and social effects, such as flooding 69,000 hectares of forest and farmland thereby killing or uprooting millions of wild creatures and 5000 indigenous people. Tell them not to fund the Bakun Dam.

* Udall's bill to designate as Wilderness 1.5 million acres of coastal plain within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge has over 50 co-sponsors and needs more; tell your representatives.

*The Australian governments have again approved a massive slaughter of kangaroos this year. Write letters of protest to: Australian Prime Minister, Parliament House, Canberra, A.C.T., 2600, AUSTRALIA. Donations to help stop the kangaroo killing are sought by the Australian Wildlife Protection Council, 37 Waterport Rd, Port Elliot, S.A. 5212, AUSTRALIA.

*The period for submitting written comments regarding the US Fish & Wildlife Service's recommendation of the Mt. Graham Red Squirrel as an Endangered Species has been extended until Nov. 21, 1986. Ask the FWS to list the squirrel as Endangered *and to support designation of its home on Mt. Graham as Critical Habitat. Write: Conrad Fjetland, Acting Director, FWS, POB 1306, Alb., NM 87103.*

**The deadline for accepting public comments on the Southern Pine Beetle Suppression Draft EIS has been extended to October 20, 1986. Tell the Forest Service to stop cutting timber under the pretense of controlling beetles, and "include the rationale behind your comments." Send comments to (and the DEIS is available from): David Smith, Forest Service Regional Office, 1720 Peachtree Rd. NW, Atlanta, GA 30367.*

**The fine new publication devoted to mountain lions, Lions Unlimited* (POB 3189, Flagstaff, AZ 86003), reports that Arizona Game & Fish Commissioner Larry Adams has proposed raising from one to two the lion limit for hunters in the Kingman and Arizona strip areas. Send your objections to: Larry Adams, 1511 Hwy 95, Bullhead City, AZ 86442. A second threat to lions reported by *LU* is the ongoing goat grazing operation on the Tonto National Forest in the Greenback Valley, which is, in effect, luring lions into lethal traps, as they are easily shot by hunters. Write to Forest Supervisor Jim Kimball (Tonto National Forest, POB 29070, Phx., AZ 85010) asking him to cancel the goat browsing project and to seek to preserve the lions. Send a copy of your letter to Game & Fish Director Bud Bristow, 2222 W Greenway Rd., Phoenix, AZ 85023.

*The grossly inadequate Price-Anderson Act is still up for renewal. We don't want it renewed without drastic strengthening. The current Act limits the nuclear industry to $665 million in liability in case of accident. Write your senators and representative; tell them to support full corporate responsibility, full public compensation, and no limit on nuclear industry liability.

JOHN ZAELIT 1954–1986
In Memorium

Buffalo Bill's
defunct
who used to
ride a watersmooth-silver
stallion
and break onetwothreefourfivec-
laypigeonsjustlikethat
Jesus
he was a handsome man
and what i want to know is
how do you like your blueyed boy
Mister Death
—e.e. cummings

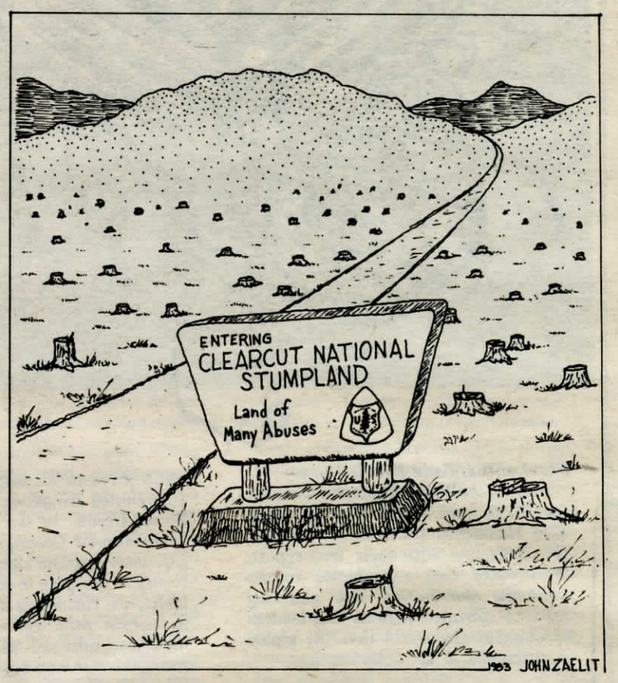
On Friday, August 15, John Zaelit died as he had lived. He drowned while attempting to rescue three children in a capsized canoe on the Jordan River in Salt Lake City. Since that first river trip through Desolation and Gray Canyons on the Green River, Zaelit — a desert rat who practically grew up in the barren west desert region of the Great Salt Lake — fell in love with the river. Soon after that first Deso trip he bought his first canoe, and he and his Stacey started paddling the Jordan, Weber, Green, San Juan and other rivers. One of Zaelit's dreams was to open canoe Cataract Canyon on the Colorado. He would have done it, too. But like the boat trip to the pelican rookery on Gunnison Island we were always scheming, or the Grand Canyon trip he and Stacy were to take that became his funeral instead, these things weren't fated to be. John Zaelit lived as he died. Always willing to do what had to be done, no matter the cost. Always willing to go to any lengths for his friends and the things he believed in. Legion are the number of us whose broken down vehicles he repaired for a fraction of what it would have otherwise cost. He was a passionate and compassionate sort of man, Zaelit the Zealot we used to call him when he was on a tirade, and those of us privileged to have called him friend feel guilt over not having told him how goddamned much we loved him.

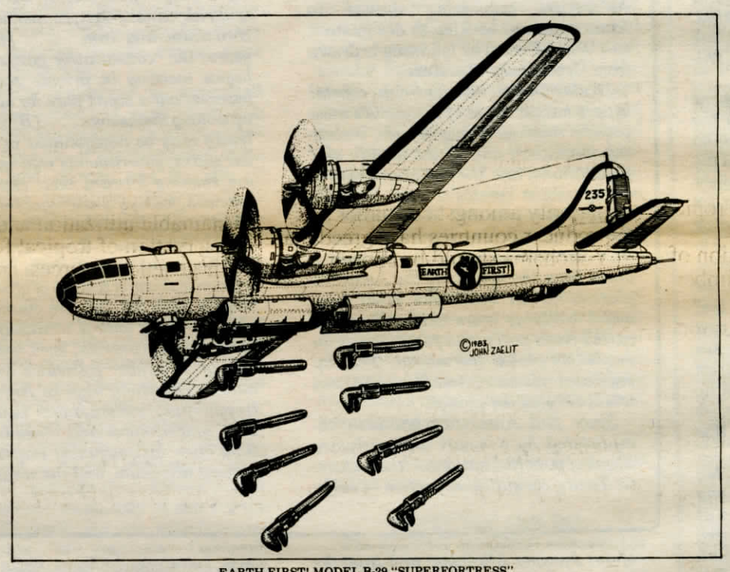
The stories about John were an inspiration to all us: Anytime old Zaelit saw somebody wearing fur, he would immediately accost them and demand to know how they'd like it if somebody was walking around wearing their skin just to look fashionable. And the apocryphal west desert garbage story . . . . It seems one weekend old Zaelit was out coyotin' around the salt flats as per usual and came across a pile of garbage strewn across a little used dirt road out in the desert . . . his desert. Well ol' Zaelit is incensed by the thoughtlessness of the person who littered that beautiful desert. He roots through the trash and upon finding several addresses of the same individual, he loads the garbage in the back of his truck and that night rudely awakens a houseful of people by screaming up onto their lawn, headlights blazing and horn honking, cursing the inhabitants while slinging their garbage onto their porch and lawn. He makes good his escape under the cover of darkness, the terrified inhabitants having never ventured beyond the front curtains. To John, it was pure and simple: don't litter.

Over the years John's artwork got better and better. My favorite will always be the crossed neanderthal club and monkeywrench entitled "Tools."

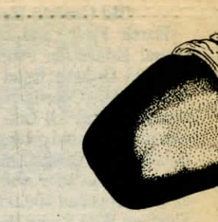
Our friend John Zaelit is gone, leaving behind his wife Stacey and son Zachary. A trust fund is being established for eight year old Zack. Contributions may be sent to the Zachary Zaelit Trust Fund care of Dream Garden Press, POB 27076, SLC, UT 84127. All proceeds from the sale of John's t-shirts and artwork will also be contributed to Stacey and Zack.

-- Ken Sanders





EARTH FIRST! MODEL B-29 "SUPERFORTRESS"
by John Zaelit



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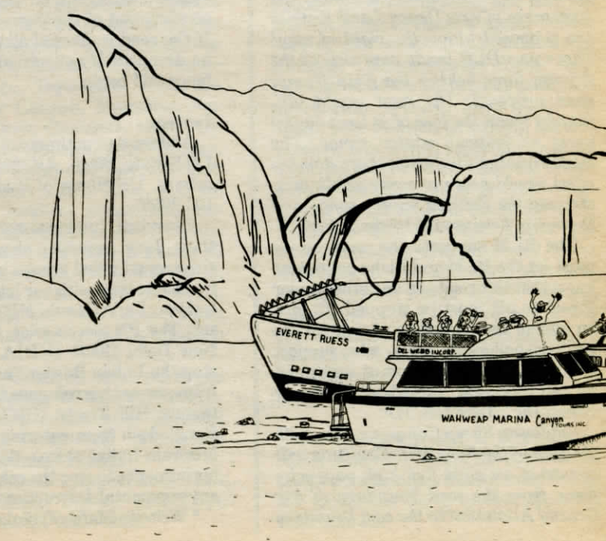
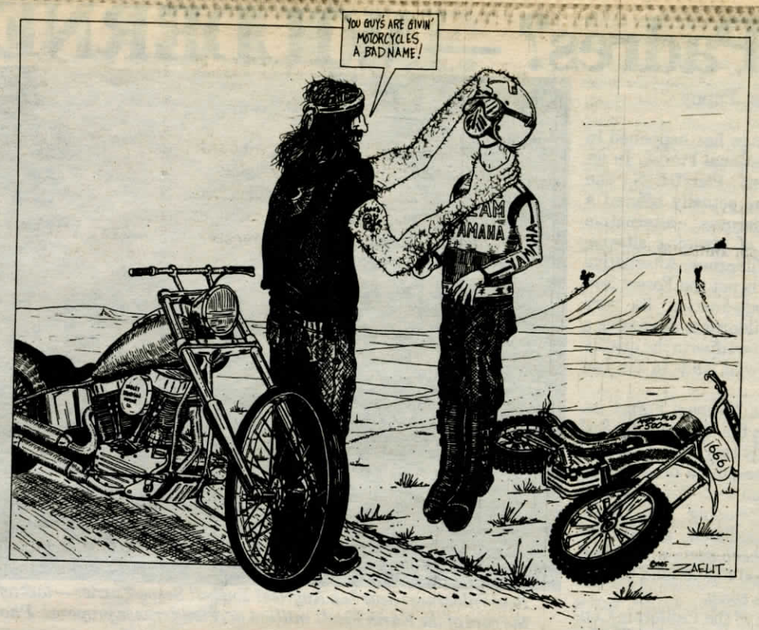
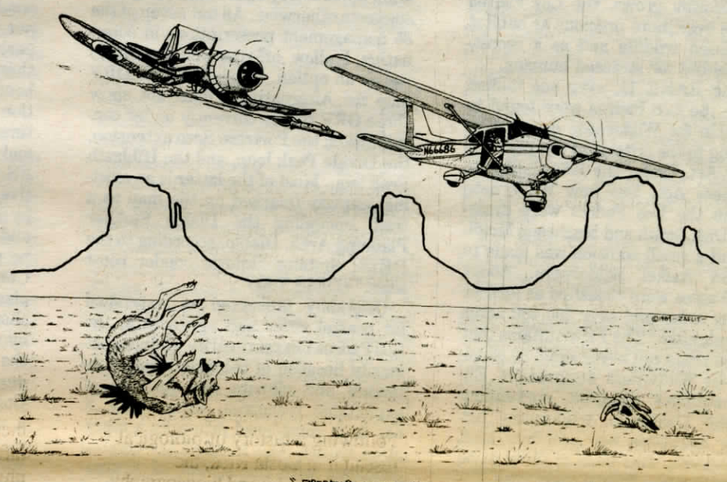
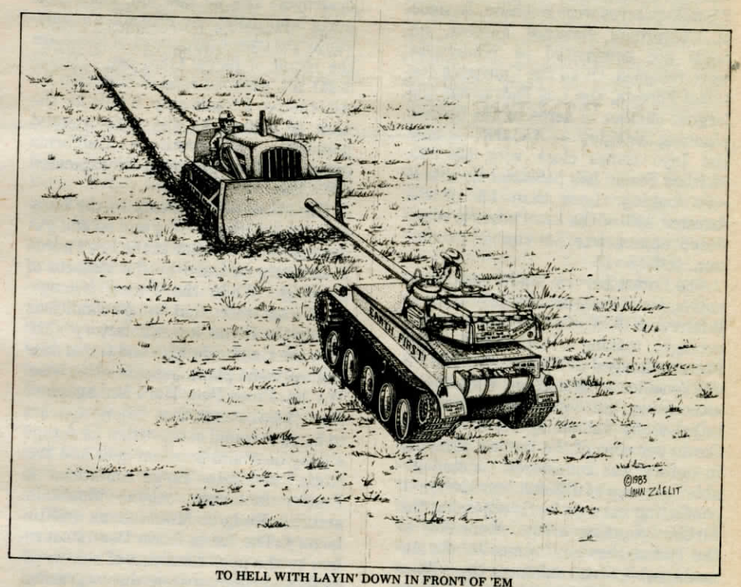
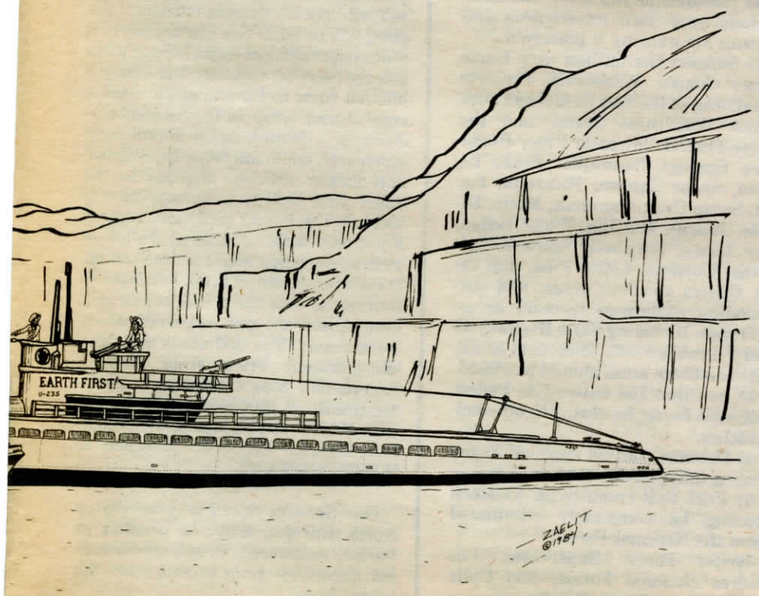


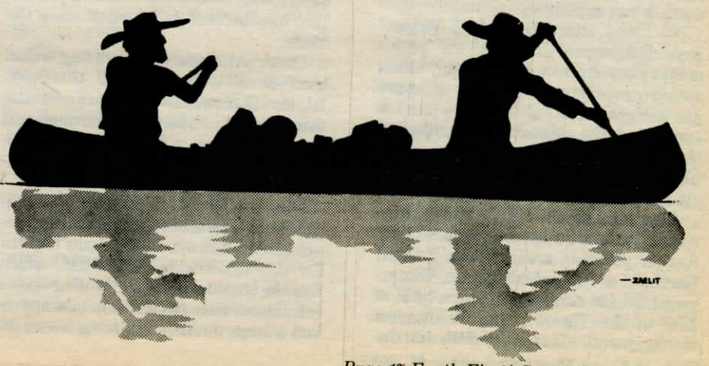






TO HELL WITH LAYIN' DOWN IN FRONT OF 'EM
by John Zaelit





Los Padres? — WILDERNESS!

by Coast Poppy

Something strange has happened in the Los Padres National Forest. In its Draft Management Plan/DEIS, the Forest Service has actually offered a meaningful wilderness alternative among its range of planning alternatives. While the Wilderness Alternative (Alternative III), is not the Forest Service's preferred alternative, its very existence gives wilderness advocates a rallying point and testifies to the quality of the remaining wild lands in the Los Padres.

The Los Padres National Forest extends from Ojai in the south to Big Sur in the north; nearly two million acres of wildlands encompassing a broad range of ecosystems from semi-desert to redwood groves, including grasslands, chaparral, oak woodlands, and conifer forests. The northern section, Big Sur, is the only National Forest land bordering the California coast.

The last refuge of the California Condor, the Los Padres provides habitat for 468 wildlife species. Several of these are listed as Threatened or Endangered, including the Peregrine Falcon, Bald Eagle, and San Joaquin Kit Fox. As the human population of southern and central California grows, the Los Padres becomes ever more precious as habitat for stressed wildlife and as a recreational habitat for stressed humans.

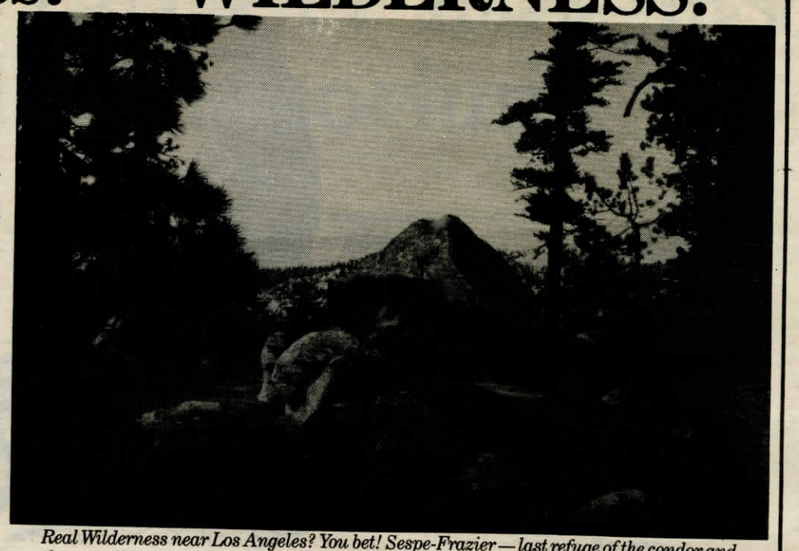
During RARE II, over one million acres in the Los Padres were found to be eligible for Wilderness designation according to the criteria of the 1964 Wilderness Act. Under the 1984 California Wilderness Act, two new Wilderness Areas in the Los Padres were designated, Dick Smith and Machesna Mountain, and a small addition was made to the San Rafael Wilderness. About 755,000 acres were classified as further planning areas and over 280,000 acres were "released." The FS maintains that released areas can never again be considered for Wilderness designation. Environmentalists disagree, contending that the California Wilderness Act neither mandates nor prohibits such consideration. This point is likely to be resolved in some future court case.

Protecting released as well as further planning roadless areas is essential. Under the California Wilderness Act, 1.8 million National Forest acres were designated Wilderness, 1.7 million acres were given further planning status, and 2.8 million acres were released. In some of California's National Forests, all lands not designated as Wilderness were released. Of all the California National Forests, the Los Padres has the largest number of acres in the further planning category — 755,000 — only the Inyo comes close with 650,300. Neither Forest has potential for extensive logging. Less than 1% of the forested 30% of the Los Padres is considered appropriate for timber production. (DEIS vii)

The Forest Service Wilderness Alternative would designate 690,970 acres as Wilderness (93% of all further planning acreage), making a total of 63% of the Forest managed as Wilderness. The FS did consider a "Maximum Wilderness" alternative, but eliminated it from detailed study for management reasons. Seven per cent of the further planning inventory was considered "unmanageable" because of difficult boundaries or conflicting uses on lands adjoining the further planning areas. According to the Forest Service, "removing the unmanageable areas enhances the wilderness quality of the remaining further planning acreage and ensures the implementability of a wide range of Wilderness Alternatives." (DEIS 2-8) This claim is not explained.

No listed alternative gives Wilderness designation to any of the previously released areas. Nor does any alternative propose management of areas not designated as Wilderness which insures that the wilderness qualities of these lands will be preserved for possible Wilderness designation in the next round of Forest planning in 10-15 years.

Alternative I, the FS preferred alternative, would designate parts of four further planning areas (Sespe-Frazier, Garcia, La Brea, Matilija) as Wilderness (193,486 acres), bringing a total of 35% of the Forest under Wilderness management. Currently 24% of the Forest is designated Wilderness. While the FS claims that most roadless areas will retain their current character, a close reading of the complicated management prescription and ROS (recreation opportunity spectrum) categories suggests otherwise. All but seven of the 36 management prescriptions in Alternative I allow off-road-vehicle (ORV) use as an option. In addition, the ORV map for Alternative I does not show three ORV routes currently under consideration: the Portrero Seco extension, the Divide Peak loop, and the Hildreth Peak loop. Most of the latter is an existing jeepway (marked on the map as a trail) encircling the Diablo Further Planning Area. Diablo, according to the DEIS, contains "known condor roost sites." (DEIS 7-64)



Real Wilderness near Los Angeles? You bet! Sespe-Frazier — last refuge of the condor and the core of the Earth First! million acre wilderness proposal. Photo by Dave Foreman.

Originally preserved as watershed for coastal cities and agriculture, the Los Padres has retained its wildness primarily because of the harshness of its terrain and climate and its lack of exploitable resources. Accordingly, it has been considered primarily a recreation Forest. This in itself has created problems with the advent of "recreational" ORV use. Kept out of most of the Los Padres bordering Santa Barbara by public opposition, ORVs have invaded the southeastern part of the Forest and made inroads in the Forest east of San Luis Obispo as Pismo Dunes destroyers look for new fun. The FS reports "approximately 1000 miles of uninventoried travelways; most of these are the result of illegal ORV use." (DEIS 3-34) Yet, planned road obliteration for Alternative I totals only .8 mile for the next 50 years! As the auto-oriented population of southern California grows, so does pressure for expanded ORV use.

The other main threats to the backcountry are overgrazing and oil and gas development. Wildlife in the Los Padres is severely stressed by the impacts of livestock. While the Forest Management Plan states that "range conditions within the Forest are satisfactory" (MP 3-7), the California Fish and Game deer management plans indicate otherwise. The Mt. Pinos Deer Herd Management Plan (1984) states that "there appears to be year-round competition for forage among deer and between deer and livestock," and rates range conditions on Frazier Mountain, Alamo Mountain, and San Emigdio Mountain as unsatisfactory. The Santa Lucia Deer Plan refers to the poor condition of oak woodlands and riparian areas due to grazing. Oak woodlands account for one-third of the forage in grazing allotments. Regeneration of oaks is poor or absent throughout the Forest. The deer population has declined by one-half since the 1960s.

Under Alternative I, grazing would increase 38% from 40,000 to 55,000 AUMs (Animal Units/Month) in the first decade. Prescribed burning and type conversion of 11,300 acres is planned to increase livestock grazing capacity.

The Los Padres is the only National Forest in California with oil and gas development and one of the main Forests for this nationwide. The BLM, which has the responsibility for issuing leases (of sub-surface resources), has approved a large number. Existing leases directly affect 21,000 acres of the Forest. Pending applications could impact up to 625,000 acres. (DEIS 3-3) Current production is about 786,000 barrels of oil and one billion cubic feet of gas annually. Under Alternative I, oil production would increase to two million barrels per year in the first decade, and would peak at 4.6 million per year in decade three. Almost all oil and gas would have been removed after 50 years. Air pollution emissions would rise to almost six times current levels from increased oil and gas production. (DEIS 4-3) If the FS implements its preferred alternative, the Los Padres could be destroyed by further overgrazing, oil development and ORVs. All of the Los Padres should be preserved as Wilderness. Renamed Condor National Forest, it would be the place to which condors could return should the condor "recovery" program by some miracle fail to kill the last of the species. Or, if the great bird perishes, a victim of human arrogance, Condor National Forest could serve as a reminder of the magnificence that was, an example of the wildness to which we must return if we are to survive.

Even the Forest Service has recognized the fitness of big wilderness for the Los Padres by its presentation of Alternative III. Though inadequate, Alternative III is nevertheless a tribute to wildness unprecedented in the forest planning process.

Coast Poppy is native to the Los Padres area.

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

The deadline for public comment is October 30, 1986.

1) If you can handle it, commend the Forest Service for its Alternative III, but say that it is still not good enough. Ask for Wilderness designation of all further planning areas and all released areas. Specify that Pine Mountain (a high pine-covered ridge slated for possible phosphate mining) be preserved by including it in the Sespe-Frazier Wilderness. Ask for road closures. If you know the area, include your own experiences and reasons for wanting it preserved.

2) Support the million acre Earth First! Condor Wilderness Preserve consisting of the San Rafael and Dick Smith Wilderness Areas, and the Sespe-Frazier, Miranda Pine, Horseshoe Springs, Tepusquet Peak, La Brea, Spoor Canyon, Manzana, Fox Mt, Santa Cruz, Camuesa, Mono, Diable, Juncal, Matilija, White Ledge, Dry Lakes, Nordhoff, Sawmill-Badlands, Cuyama, Little Pine, and De La Guerra roadless areas, and surrounding wilderness recovery areas. All roads, including State Highway 33 and FS roads 9N03, 6N06, and 32S13, between these areas should be closed.

3) Ask that the entire Los Padres National Forest be closed to off-road-vehicles.

4) Demand that no more oil & gas leasing take place on the Los Padres.

5) Urge that commercial livestock grazing be completely eliminated from the National Forest.

Write: Forest Supervisor, Los Padres National Forest, 6144 Calle Real, Goleta, CA 93117-2053.

Bavaria Brews Up Nukes

by a German friend

As a result of the Chernobyl disaster and of the ongoing construction of a nuclear reprocessing plant near Wackersdorf, a Bavarian town near the Austrian and Czechoslovakian borders, anti-nuclear activists are planning a major action to take place throughout September. The main initiative for this action comes from Austria, since Wackersdorf is very close to the border. Austria follows a strict non-nuclear policy, since the population voted against nuclear energy in a referendum in the late '70s. But if the plant at Wackersdorf is built, the threat of a disaster looms for Austria as well.

There have been many protests against Wackersdorf since the Chernobyl accident. In June, the Bavarian state government closed the border with Austria to prevent Austrians from traveling to Wackersdorf to protest. Among Austrians, there is a broad anti-nuclear consensus. Anti-nuclear petitions against Wackersdorf were signed even by members of the right-wing, conservative *Osterreichische Volkspartei* (OVP, Austrian People's Party). Now a citizens' initiative group has formed in Austria. The name of the group and their action is *1 vor 12* (1 til 12, meaning it is one minute 'til 12, and it's time to act quickly). Their action was to start on August 31 with a press conference on the top of the Zugspitze, Germany's highest peak, which is on the Austrian border. During the following three weeks, 1 vor 12 was to tour through 15 Bavarian towns to educate the Bavarian population about Wackersdorf, with the tour featuring street theatre, Bavarian beer, folk music festivals and leafletting. This approach is an attempt to reach the "redneck" population in rural Bavaria. [We've not yet received word on the outcome of the tour.]

The main villain in the Wackersdorf issue is the Bavarian *Ministerprasident* (state governor) Franz Josef Strauss, a notorious right-wing politican who ran for chancellor in 1980 but lost to Helmut Schmidt. Strauss has ties with right-wing politicians throughout the Western world. Among his political buddies are Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet and Arizona senator Barry Goldwater. Strauss is responsible for the decision to proceed with the Wackersdorf project during the Chernobyl aftermath, and he gave the orders for the temporary closure of the German-Austrian border.

Here's what you Americans can do to help the Bavarians and Austrians. Bavaria hosts many American tourists each year, especially during the famous *Oktoberfest*. These Americans spend lots of money and are important for Bavarian business. I encourage EF!ers to write a letter to Strauss. Tell him you are an American tourist who comes to Bavaria every year, but who is concerned about the reprocessing facility and a potential Chernobyl-type disaster. Say you will boycott Bavaria tourism if the plant will be built. Say you are worried that a major accident might happen while you are there on vacation, and that you will not come to Bavaria again. Send a copy of your letter to the *Suddeutsche Zeitung*, a Munich-based liberal daily newspaper, which has recently published anti-nuclear articles. Mention to the editor your decision to boycott Bavaria tourism. This is very important, because if you only write to Strauss, the letter-writing compaign might get hushed up. It must be mentioned in the *Suddeutsche Zeitung* so that the public knows that even Americans are concerned about Wackersdorf. The addresses are: Ministerprasident Franz Josef Strauss, Bayerische Staatsregierung, Prinzregentenstr. 7, 8000 Munchen 22, WEST GERMANY; and Suddeutsche Zeitung, Sendlingerstr. 80, 8000 Munchen 2, WEST GERMANY.

Our German friend is presently in North America, where he is active in the EF! movement. We will not disclose his name, lest he be at risk upon his return home.

World Rainforest Report

• Autumn 1986 •

Prospects for Tropical Forests Brighten

Today, Monday 28th of July, the Council of the controversial International Tropical Timber Agreement resumes negotiations over the formation of the International Tropical Timber Organization. For the past year, talks between the major consumers and producers of tropical timber have been stalemated, as nations from South America, Africa, Asia, North America and Europe argued over the precise location of the headquarters for the new Organization and the nominee for its Executive Director. The reconvened meeting will run from 28th of July to the 1st of August.

Friends of the Earth International 'warmly welcome' this resumption of negotiations, as it is believed to herald the crumbling of the political deadlocks which have prevented the ITTO from emerging as an effective force to bring about the sustainable management of tropical forests and the conservation of their irreplaceable genetic resources. The meeting will be the third full Council meeting in twelve months. Earlier in the year, the forty-one countries who have ratified the ITTA had agreed not to meet again until there was a real prospect of deciding between Yokohama, Jakarta, and Amsterdam as the site for the ITTO's new headquarters. It is widely believed that the necessary majority amongst consumer and producer countries has agreed that Yokohama should be chosen.

Prospects for tropical forests will improve considerably when the ITTO is formed because the International Tropical Timber Agreement is the first international commodity arrangement to openly recognize the value of conservation by promoting rational and sustainable development of a basic natural resource - tropical timber. Along with improving forest research and diversifying the trade in tropical timber on a co-operative international basis, the Agreement explicitly states in Article 1 that its function is:

* To promote and support research and development with a view to improving forest management and wood utilization...
* To encourage members to support and develop industrial timber reforestation...
* To encourage the development of national policies aimed at sustainable utilization and conservation of tropical forests and their genetic resources, and at maintaining the ecological balance in the regions concerned.

"..it is believed to herald the crumbling of the political deadlocks which have prevented the ITTO from emerging as an effective force"

Earlier this year Friends of the Earth International and the International Institute for Environment and Development wrote to over thirty producer and consumer governments who had ratified the Agreement warning that the rapid depletion of tropical moist forests left little time to agree on practical policies. Charles Secret of FOE/UK stressed that the time to act is now, for soon there would be no forests left in tropical countries.

It is hoped that the ITTO will serve as an international forum on tropical deforestation in much the same way that the International Whaling Commission focused international pressure on whaling.

Breakfast Under Threat

Tea, coffee, Rice Krispies, Corn Flakes, toast, marmalade (orange, lime or lemon), orange/pineapple juices, bananas, grapefruit, sugar, cocoa, tomatoes, pepper, eggs - all these foods and drink originate from wild plant and animal species found in tropical forests. Even bacon will soon make the connection - a wild pig from South-east Asia, the babirusa, has significant potential to improve the breeding performance of farmed pigs. (Chickens have already been interbred with jungle fowl).

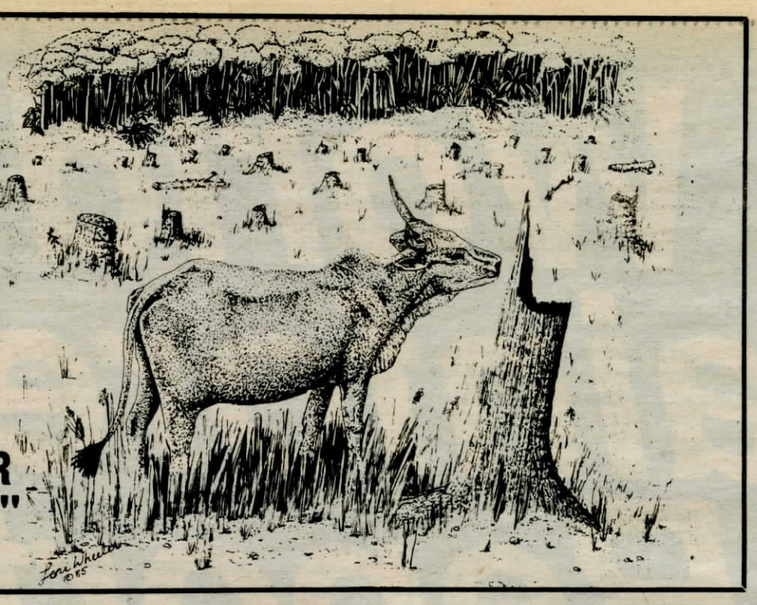
The problem is that tropical forests are being destroyed so rapidly that many wild species are becoming extinct (reliable authorities estimate one every few hours) threatening the wild stocks, and their unique germ plasm, which commercial plant and animal breeders depend upon to improve yields, taste and flavor, and strengthen resistance to disease, pest attack and adverse climatic conditions.

For instance, large areas of wild cocoa habitat in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru have already been devastated by petroleum exploration companies and subsequently by colonization schemes. In South-east Asia

Tropical Forest and the Hamburger Conection

Story inside

World Rainforest Action Network USA Rainforest Action Network, 466 Green St. San Francisco 94133
UK Friends Of the Earth 377 City Road, Loundon ECI V1 NA Rainforest Information Centre, PO Box 368 Lismore 2480, **Australia**



Tropical Rainforests And the "HAMBURGER CONNECTION"

by Jay Moore

The typical hurried lunchgoer who bites into a Whopper is not alone in unknowingly contributing to the destruction of distant tropical rainforests. The same applies to the investor who purchases fast-food stock.

Since *Good Money's* July/August 1985 issue, which featured an article on current changes in the fast-food industry, readers have written to ask us about the alleged "hamburger connection." The facts in this matter are not easy to pin down. What follows is an effort to bring together some of the most pertinent information based on our reading of the literature and our discussions with several experts.

One fact is indisputable: The earth's rainforests are disappearing at a truly staggering rate. The United Nations has conservatively estimated that 50 acres or more are lost through some form of human activity every minute. Only about one-half of the original rainforest is left; India, Bangladesh, Haiti, and Sir Lanka have lost *all* their primary rainforest. Even more alarming is that most of this destruction has occured in the last 30 to 40 years; if present trends continue there will be very few large tracts left anywhere at all by the end of the century. Once cut, they rarely regenerate.

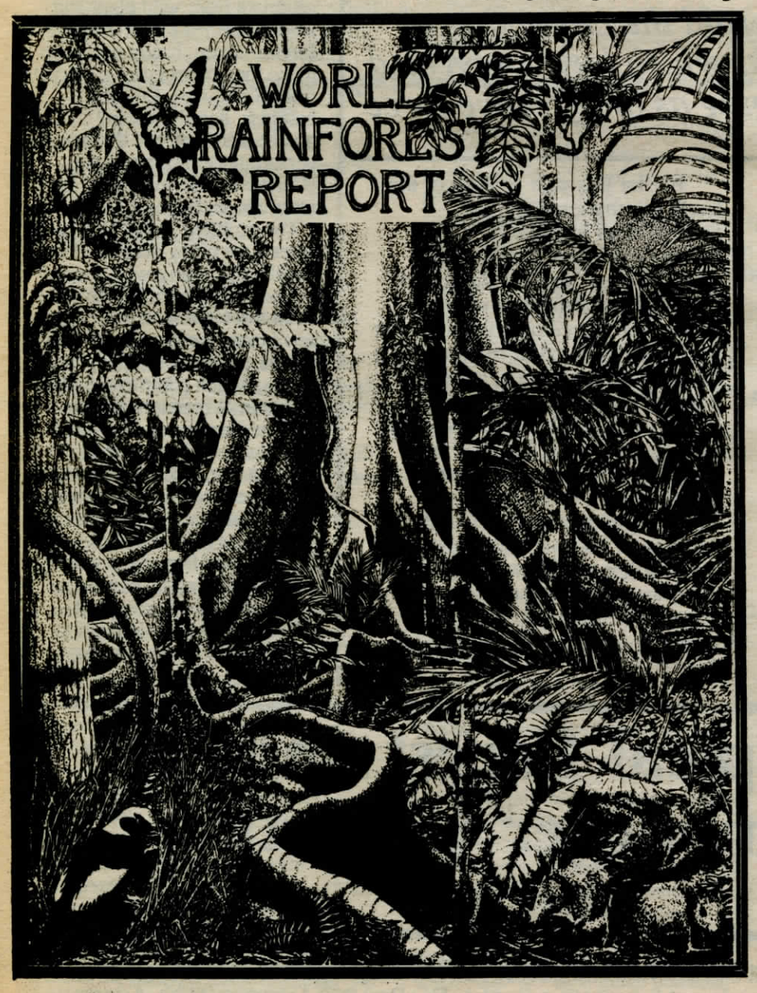
Particularly in Central America, vast areas of former rainforest have been turned into ranches for the raising of cattle; beef from those ranches is shipped in large lots to U.S. ports, where it is repackaged and given a USDA label. Subsequently, its orgins become difficult to trace. Brokers and middlemen may sell the repackaged meat to fast-food chains. Since the meat from Central America often seems too lean for North American palates, it is mixed somewhere along the line with fat trimmings from grain-fed U.S. beef. What emerges is a hybrid product. The total amount of Central American beef finding its way north may represent less than 2% of total fast- food

The second largest U.S. hamburger chain, Burger King, has been singled out frequently by for its indifference to this issue. One activist group, **Earth First!**, has suggested a Burger King boycott and has organized picketing outside Burger King restaurants in some parts of the country. In a letter to San Francisco's **Rainforest Action Network**, Burger King admitted using some rainforest beef: "It would be our preference that our packers use all domestic beef and for the most of 1982-83 they did. However, when insufficient lean beef at affordable prices becomes a problem, the packers must turn to other approved USDA sources such as Costa Rica." The principal owner and franchiser of Burger King is the *Pillsbury Corporation*, which also operates the *Bennigan's* and *Stake and Ale* restaurants.

The *Marriott Corporation*, a recent industry "comer" bought out *Burger Chef* in 1983; it has admitted to the use of rainforest beef in its *Roy Rogers*, *Hot Shoppe*, and *Bob's Big Boy* restaurants.

On the other hand, *McDonald's*-the largest chain--claims vociferously that it uses onely U.S. beef. McDonald's threatened to sue the West German magazine *Natur* unless it retracted allegations by scientist Norman Myers that McDonald's was receiving beef from Central America. (Another chain, *Jack-In-The-Box*, threatened a similar lawsuit.) It should be kept in mind, however, that McDonald's is a true multinational, with operations in 34 countries including most of those in Central America and the Phillipines. In line with its stated policy of encouraging local sources of supply, it does use local beef there for its hamburgers.

Wendy's, in a statement solicited by *Good Money*, strongly asserted that it uses only U.S. beef. Information for *A & W (United Brands)*, *Dairy Queen*, and *Taco Bell (Pepsico)* is either inconclusive or unavailable.



recently by the addition of the McDonald's Corporation to Dow Jones hallowed list of blue-chip indicators. *Business Week* (November, 18 1985) report that fast-food companies seen as undervalued may be the next acquisitions in the war of corporate takeovers.

What should the ethical investor do who wishes to purchase fast-food stock? We asked this question of Doug Shane, the author of a 1979 U.S. State Department Report, "Hoofprints on the Forest," Shane has studied corporate involvement extensively; his advice was that investors should avoid fast-food hamburger companies altogether. The relationships, he felt, were too uncertain and intricate for one to be totally sure of making the right decision.

(This article was adapted from an article that appeared in GOOD MONEY in March-June 1986).

a list of bad guys

Many other companies besides those with fast-food outlets have been implicated in the "hamburger connection." The *Campbell's Corporation*, for instance, has admitted using rainforest-derived beef in its soups, canned chilies, baby food, and Swanson TV dinners. At the other end of the connection are the cattle-raising companies themselves. In Brazil, the Texas-based *King Ranch* owns 180,000 acres for cattle production. Oddly, one of the worst offenders may be *Volkswagen*, with its enormous Brazilian cattleranch.

The following list of corporations, banks, and agencies sharing some responsibility for the problems was compiled by expert Douglas Shane and given by him in Congressional testimony:

Austria- Georg Markhof
Belgium- ADELA Investment Company
Canada- Brascan
Costa Rica- Agrodinamica Holding Company
France- International Chamber of Commerce (Paris Hdgts.)
Great Britain- Barclay's Bank
BCN
Italy- Liquigas
Japan- Iamooka Reality
Kanamatsu Gosha
Marubeni
Nichimen and Grupo Bradesco
Tsuzuki Spinning
Nicaragua- CARNIC (under Somoza regime)
Panama- Ester Research Instruments
Panama/U.S.A.- Latin American Agribusiness Development Corporation
Switzerland- John W.H. deBuys Roessingh
West Germany- Commerzbank A.G.
Gestrus Reemstam
Mercedes Benz
Volkswagen
U.S.A.- Albertini International
Armour
Blue-Spruce International
Brazilian Land Cattle Packing
Castle and Cooke
Caterpillar
Chamber of Congress
Council of the Americas
Deltec International
Dow Corporation
Export-Import Bank
Heublein
International Foods
International Packers
International Research
Le Tourneau
Massey-Ferguson
McDonald's
National Bulk Carriers
Ogden
Organization of American States
Overseas Private Investment Corporation
Peace Corps.
Ralston Purina
Seminole Steel Erectors
SIFCO Industries
Standard Brands
Swift
Twin Agricultural and Industrial Developers
United Brands

Tropical Forest Foods

CEREALS - rice (South-east Asia), maize (Central America), millet (Africa), wheat (southern Asia).

FRUITS - banana, orange, lemon, lime, tangerine, grapefruit and pumello (South-east Asia), mangosteen and durian (Malaysia), mango (India), pineapple and granadilla (Brazil), papaya, guava and sapodilla (Central America), cherimoya and soursop (tropical America), naranjilla and feijoa (South America).

OILS - oil palm (West Africa), babussa palm (Brazil).

BEANS - winged bean (New Guinea), mung bean (India).

SWEETENERS - sugar cane (South-east Asia), and natural sweeteners like katempfe (West Africa), stevia (South America).

CHEWING GUMS - guar (Africa), chicle (Central America).

OTHERS - bamboo and sago palm (South-east Asia).

ANIMALS - jungle fowl (India and West Africa); with breeding potential for kouprey with cows and babirusa (South-east Asia).

ROOTS AND TUBORS - cassava/tapioca (Brazil), sweet potatoes (South America), yams (South-east Asia, Africa and tropical America), taro (South-east Asia), tannia (tropical America).

BEVERAGES - coffee (Africa), tea (South-east Asia), cocoa (Brazil).

NUTS - cashews (tropical America), brazil (Brazil), kola, sesame (West Africa), groundnut/peanut (South America), coconut (South-east Asia).

VEGETABLES - avocado (tropical America), aubergine/eggplant (India), breadfruit/jackfruit, wax gourds (South-east Asia).

SPICES - ginger, cardamon, cinnamon, cassia, (South-east Asia), pepper (India), cloves (Indonesia), nutmeg, mace (Molluccas), pimento, vanilla (Central America).

Breakfast Under Threat

Cont'd

also at risk, including wild rices, mangoes, citrus fruits, tomatoes and breadfruits.

According to a global study carried out by the United States National Academy of Sciences (1980), by the year 2000 Latin America's tropical forests could lose up to one-third of their species total (1 million species estimated at present), Asia's forests at least two-fifths of their total (estimated three-quarters of a million), and Africa's over one-eighth of their total (estimated one-third of a million) because of deforestation. To date, Latin America has lost 37% of its original tropical forests, Asia 42% and Africa 52 %. Currently,

Brazilian Amazonia is losing 14,000 sq.km. of rainforest every year (a rate which has doubled in 5 years according to LANDSAT photos), and West Africa's rainforests have a half-life of just 13 years, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (1982). Globally, at least 150,000 sq.km. of tropical forests (39 million acres) are destroyed every year - or 750,000 acres every week (FAO, 1982).

Friends of the Earth International, in order to mobilize the political and popular action necessary to curb the destruction, have written today to all political leaders of industrial and tropical countries urging them to implement a

Tropical Forest Action Plan, prepared by the World Resources Institute, the World Bank and the UN Environment Program, and invest $8 billion over the next 5 years to protect threatened forests and their irreplaceable genetic resources, and establish sustainable agriculture and forestry schemes to meet the needs of developing countries. Individual FOE national and local groups in over 30 countries (FOE-USA?)will send out information packs to their communities stressing the many ways people wherever they live depend on foods from tropical forests.

Charles Secrett, FOE International Forest Co-ordinator, stated: "These forests are the most precious resource in the world. To destroy them and their irreplaceable genetic materials as we are doing is utter folly. The world seriously runs the risk of depleting the main source of staple foods which keep people alive, as well as delicacies which simply taste good.

Charles Secrett, Simon Counsell or Niall Mitchell at FOE (01-837-0731, four lines)

Guatemala's Fast Food Military: From Ground War to Ground Beef

In 1954, the government of Guatemala's newly elected President Jacobo Arbenz was overthrown in a coup planned and financed by the US Central Intelligence Agency. The country's blossoming democracy had come into conflict with United Fruit Company's (UFC) control of a precious natural resource: land. UFC, the world's leading banana producer, owned over 550,000 acres, planting only 15% at any one time. Arbenz instituted an agrarian reform law that would have redistributed about half of UFC's non-producing holdings to landless peasants. Recently declassified documents show that Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and his brother, CIA director Allen Dulles, both had strong personal ties to United Fruit and worked successfully to overthrow the Arbenz government.[8]

After Arbenz came 30 years of military dictators. Peasants who would have benefitted from Arbenz's voluntary land reform found themselves participants in the military's enforced "land reform", which, instead of redistributing prime farm land, attempted to ease social tensions by building roads to help colonize Guatemala's rainforest. Cattle ranchers followed closely behind the colonists, pushing them deeper into the receding rainforest.[9]

Desperately poor, these peasants organized to resist forced removal by cattle ranchers. In the 1960's discontent ripened into rebellion, and a guerrilla movement grew rapidly at the edge of the rainforest. In the northeastern departments of Zacapa and Izabal the Guatemalan Armed Forces used napalm against the guerrillas in an attempt to clear them from the agricultural frontier. It is estimated that the armed forces and death squads killed six to eight thousand people in a two-year campaign designed to destroy a guerrilla insurgency of 500 combatants.[10]

This counter-insurgency campaign, which extended pasture land on the agricultural frontier, gave military officers the opportunity to acquire cattle ranches. For example, Colonel Carlos Arana, a US-trained counter-insurgency commander who later became President of Guatemala, and who earned the title "Butcher of Zacapa" for his violent role in clearing peasants from the frontier, received a large ranch in return for his services. The "hamburger connection," so often spoken of by US environmentalists, takes on an added dimension once its military roots are unearthed.

Guatemala's generals were not the only ones interested in the area. The Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, the US Agency for International Development (US-AID), the US Export-Import Bank and private interests all invested millions of dollars to build roads and develop this area rich in oil, nickel and hydroelectric potential known as the "Northern Transversal Strip" or the "Zone of the Generals." Economist Robert Williams writes that **"for the multinational corporations, the main attraction of the roads was in facilitating the exploration, extraction, transportation and processing of minerals. For army officers, government officials and other Guatemalans close to the government, the roads meant the opportunity to become cattlemen."**

Excerpted from EPCOA Green Paper #3, Environmental Project On Nicaragua
13 Columbus St.
San Francisco, Ca 94111

Four color rainforest poster

Created for Earth First! and the Rainforest Action Network by San Francisco artist Ray Regan and printed on %100 recycled paper. This can be yours for any donation to Earth First! or the Rainforest Action Network, or $1.00 each for bulk orders. Make checks payable to:

Earth First!
Box 83,
Canyon CA 94519

BOOK REVIEWS

RAONI: THE RECORD OF ANOTHER VANISHING CULTURE

The following is an excerpt from the New York Times by Vincent Canby.
Raoni is a sobering, sympathetic, techinically expert documentary on the complex issues surrounding the survival of the indigenous Indian tribes of north central Brazil. It's a story that is still being written. After this film was completed in 1979, angry Indians massacred workers commissioned to clear jungle lands considered by the Indians to be their own.
Produced, directed, and written by Jean-Pierre Dutilleaux, with a commentary spoken by Marlon Brando, *Raoni* focuses principally on the Mekronoti chief whose name gives the film its title. The Mekrotoni and the other Brazilian tribes are up against the same problems that faced the North American Indians in the 19th century as the United. States rushed toward development. Agreements that give them permanent title to their lands are abrogated as soon as those lands are deemed necessary for the advancement of civilization. The point is also made that this is a problem of international concern, since the Amazonian jungle, in its present natural state, produces an estimated 25 percent of the world's oxygen supply.

Mr. Dutilleux and his associates record in sometimes intimate detail the daily life and special rituals of the Mekronoti. They're also on hand for one meeting at which a tribesman solemnly suggests murdering the filmakers, who are, he argues, representatives of the civilization that's killing them. Raoni, a wise, forceful little man who isn't ignorant of public relations, puts stop to that idea. He successfully argues that the filmmakers can carry the Indian's message to the world.
The final sequences of the movie appears to offer some hope for the Indians as Raoni and other chiefs receive a pledge from the Brazilian Govenment representatives to define the borders of Indian territories. Onscreen, Raoni promises that any "invaders" will be killed, which is what happened a year later.
The CinemaScope photography is excellent, and Mr. Brando's commentary informative and to the point. The star also appears briefly at the start of the movie, discussing Indian problems with two American Indians in Washington following the 1978 protest march called "the longest walk."

THE PRIMARY SOURCE

by Norman Myers

In *The Primary Source* (1984) Norman Myers carefully describes and analyzes life in the rainforest as well as the forces that threaten to wipe it out in the next few decades. If you need to look up something specific about tropical deforestation, or find out where to look it up, *The Primary Source* is the book for you. In fact, it could well be the most comprehensive and up-to-date book written on tropical rainforests. Not only will this book give you considerable knowledge about tropical rainforests, but it will also inspire you to learn more about, visit, and protect these miraculous ecosystems which Dr. Myers so passionately and eloquently writes about.

To order *The Primary Source*, send $10.00 to the Rainforest Action Network, 466 Green Street, Suite 300, San Francisco,CA 94133.

HOOFPRINTS IN THE FOREST

by Douglas R. Shane

In *Hoofprints on the Forest* (1986) Douglas Shane examines the rapid deforestation of tropical rainforests by the beef cattle industry in 17 Latin American nations. The role of governments, businesses, and other organizations, both regional and transnational, involved in the ranching explosion, as well as the process underlying the mass coversion of forest into pasture, is fully described in this interesting and informative book.

To order *Hoofprints on the Forest*, send $22.00 plus $2.50 for postage and handling to Ishi Publications, 210 South 13th St., Philadelphia, PA 19107.

Gardeners of Eden—A Case Study in Development, about a World Bank-funded cattle project in Botswana.

COSTA RICAN NATURAL HISTORY

edited by Daniel H. Janzen

This is an extraordinary, virtually unique work that will make an important contribution to our understanding of tropical biology not only in Costa Rica but throughout the world. The tremendous amount of original, previously unpublished, firsthand information is remarkable.
-Peter H. Raven, Director Missouri Botanical Garden

Some of the world's most distinguished tropical biologists gather here to explore the rich biological diversity of the tropics. *Costa Rican Natural History* is a synthesis of what is known about a well-studied area, an introduction to tropical biology, a field guide to the flora and fauna of Central America and a good part of South America, and a source of comparative data for tropical biologists working in other parts of the world. The information is presented in such a way that the reader has a rare opportunity to get inside the minds of first-rate natural historians as they collect impressions, assess them, and try to make sense of their observations.

The book begins with lucid descriptions of the physical environment in which Costa Rican organisms have evolved and on which they now depend. Following a history of biological research in Costa Rica, the paleogeography and biogeography, climate, geology, and soils are discussed. The major section of the book consists of detailed discussions of agricultural plants and animals, natural vegetation, reptiles and amphibians, mammals, birds, and insects of Costa Rica. Each chapter includes a thorough introduction with an extensive list of references and a key or list of the species of each group where available. The most important, interesting, or conspicuous species--more than 300 of them--are examined at length, with information about classification, physical description, behavior, habitat requirements, and life history. Lists of references and photographs or drawings accompany the species accounts.

More than two-thirds of all species of living things on earth are found in the tropics. Because of the alarming rate at which tropical forests are being destroyed, there is a pressing need to increase our knowledge before more of the organisms living there become extinct. *Costa Rican Natural History* not only is a starting point, it will set the standard for future works. The book is a splendidly illustrated compendium of information, and it has been sensibly designed and manufactured so that it is readable, portable, and can withstand the heat and insects of the tropics.

Daniel H. Janzen is professor of biology at the University of Pennsylvania and an associate member of the Museo Nacional de Costa Rica.

CHANGE IN THE AMAZON BASIN

Volume 1: Man's Impact on Forests and Rivers
Volume 2: The Frontier After a Decade of Colonisation

edited by John Hemming

All the countries sharing Amazonia have become more involved in their own development programmes for the region during the last 25 years although scale and priorities have varied. While the Andean states have been slowly edging their way down into the foothill zones for the most part, Brazil has taken huge strides through the length and breadth of the Amazon basin, its "last great frontier". Brazil's regional planning area, known as the *Amazonia Legal*, covers nearly 60 percent of the country, a northern sweep of tropical rain forest and savanna that has long been one of the world's least known and most sparsely populated areas.

These two volumes contain the papers presented at the large symposium on change in the Amazon Basin, organized by the Royal Geographical Society and held in 1982 at the University of Manchester as part of the 44th International Congress of Americanists. Brazil's ambitious development programme got under way in the 1960s and was based on new highways and colonization, on giant mining and power projects, and, not least, on a major expansion of cattle ranching. As the work rushed ahead, international debate raged over the ecological, social and economic issues involved, particularly the effects of widespread deforestation on the physical environment and on the scattered Indian communities. The nature of this debate is well recorded here. Volume 1 reviews some of the giant schemes which are among the largest in the world, notably the Tucurui hydroelectric power site on the lower Tocantins river, the Carajas iron ore strip-mining, railway and port project, and the diversified regional development programme for Rondonia and Mato Grosso. As Goodland points out in charting events to date, the destructive aspects of the development programme for Amazonia have been far better documented than the progress achieved, and both he and Skillings provide clear, balanced assessments of the opportunities and the constraints--the gains that in time can reasonably be expected, and the environmental costs. Mendes argues for the need to accommodate large enterprises and small producers within the overall planning scheme. Much has still to be learned, mapped and evaluated. The problems of overestimating the immediate social and economic advantages and underestimating the distances and difficulties involved are well known to those who have worked in these regions; here, they are exemplified in the individual contributions on soils, hydrology, the effects of deforestation, and Amazonia's agricultural potential, real or supposed.

Most of the studies are concerned with Brazil which, by the mid-1970s, had heeded the message to slow down. National and international concern, the oil crisis, inflation, and increasing environmental research all helped to reduce the pace of Brazil's development programme, and to modify some of its initial objectives. Government incentives for large-scale forest clearance in order to expand ranching were stopped. It also became clear that the ambitious scheme to colonize the great trail-blazing, east-west Transamazonia Highway with an estimated 100,000 families drawn mainly from the poverty-stricken north-east, had failed. The most successful approaches to Amazonia are from the south, not the east. Investment, markets, the busiest highways, and the most successful new colonists all originate in the south and south-east, accelerating growth on the southern rim of the Amazon basin, and underlining the vital importance of north-south linkage to the selective development of Brazilian Amazonia as a whole.

Volume 2 focuses on case studies of colonization and on some of the problems of the indigenous peoples. The first three papers set the scene admirably by taking the broad view and combining thorough, wide-ranging analyses of policy and demographic change with clear maps and detailed statistical support. Thus Kleinpenning and Volbeda, and then Benchimol, deal with changes in the size and distribution of population throughout the Amazon region of Brazil, while Mougeot considers alternative migration targets and the closing frontier.

Although the scope and quality of the papers vary, they reveal the wide range of interest in this area, and provide a timely and comprehensive examination of the changes taking place in Amazonia. The general bibliographies are useful though they lack some of the relevant material published in, and since, 1982. Nearly all the papers read at the symposium are presented here in full. Given the close connection and in some cases the overlap between the main themes, as well as the high cost of this two-volume publication, it would have been advantageous to have been able to purchase a single integrated volume, with selected papers in full and a larger number in summary form.

Brazilians often compare their "resource frontier" in Amazonia to the great Canadian Northland and, in its own way, Amazonia must now come in from the cold. Although Amazonia's resources are sometimes exaggerated, they are nevertheless substantial, especially its energy potential, minerals, timber, and tree crops. The task, therefore, as contributors remind us, is to try to harmonize development and environmental objectives--to pursue the economic possibilities of the region while setting aside National Parks and adequate reserved areas, thus affording protection to the physical surroundings and to the well-being of the indigenous population.

J. Valerie Fifer

Cows Own Capitol Reef National Park

by Zuni Reincarnation

There are still cattle in Capitol Reef National Park, in the stronghold of southern Utah cattle ranching. Cattle operations will not end in the Capitol Reef area in the foreseeable future, according to the local BLM area office in Hanksville.

In 1971, when Capitol Reef National Monument was enlarged to 242,000 acres and made a National Park, many local ranchers' grazing allotments were included. Environmentalists have long complained that the public land rancher-barons call the shots in the West, yet all sides agreed to a phase-out of cattle grazing in Capitol Reef Park as federal five and ten year permits expired, beginning in 1982. But as the date approached for phase-outs to begin, ranchers resumed their demand that their cattle be allowed to remain in the Park. So, Congress, led by Senator Jake Garn (R-UT), passed compromise legislation in 1982 that extended cattle grazing permits in the Park to 1994. This legislation also ordered studies to collect data on the effects of livestock grazing in the Park. These studies, however, estimated to cost over one million dollars, have been underfunded, are behind schedule and are in political disfavor.

Maximum authorized grazing in Capitol Reef is 5340 animal unit months (AUMs; one AUM = the amount of vegetation needed to feed one cow and her calf for one month). The BLM estimates that ranchers are using 4200 of these AUMs, but no one knows. The grazing runs from October to June, thus avoiding the tourist season. The grazing is divided by BLM into "allotments" which cover nearly three-fourths of the Park, but two-thirds of all grazing occurs in only three general areas. By agreement, this grazing is continuing to be managed by the "rangeland specialists," the BLM, which was the agency managing it before the area became a National Park administered by the National Park Service.

The immediate problem concerns 400 cows that graze each year just north of the highway that passes through the Park along the Fremont River, the only major water source for miles around. Because of the scarcity of water, the cows concentrate on the river and are "heavily damaging" the riparian vegetation. This could prove embarrassing to both the BLM and NPS. The BLM wants to maintain the grazing in the Park to remain at peace with the powerful ranching community. The NPS wants to maintain the scenery of the Park.

As a solution to stop the grazing by the river, the BLM plans by this October to rehabilitate long-unused livestock ponds in the northern part of the Park. BLM feels that fences, the next logical ranching step, would not be necessary to prevent the cattle from wandering back to the river. However, these ponds are long on the way of returning to a natural condition, and they are in a large area that NPS maintains as an administrative Wilderness Area. Projects of the sort that the BLM plans here are not intended to occur in any agency's Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs), including the BLM's. Yet the BLM plans to reconstruct livestock ponds [using "Dozer-type track equipment, D-6 or equivalent"] in the Park Service's WSA. Furthermore the area threatened by this construction contains an Endangered cactus unique to southern Utah, the tiny Wright Fishhook Cactus (*Sclerocactus wrightiae.*)

At this time, BLM is only proposing the few artificial ponds, but fencing has already been mentioned as valuable for controlling the cattle. Standard rangeland improvements include wells, troughs, reservoir ponds, fences, man-induced grass seedings, and road access for such developments.

Various solutions have been proposed. The federal government has the legal right to simply terminate grazing permits, and has occasionally done so in other areas. In southern Utah, however, it was made clear in 1982 that termination without consideration of the ranchers is not politically acceptable, even in a National Park.

A new suggestion is for the government to buy-out the ranchers' grazing permits. Of course, the government maintains that it shouldn't have to buy back permits or leases which it legally has total rights over already. The government may have to do so, however, if it wants to get cattle out of the Park. Reportedly, most of the Park graziers are not opposed to being bought-out. Ranchers commonly sell their permits to each other, with prices in southern Utah ranging from $25 to $40 per AUM.

Economically (in Capitol Reef and elsewhere), the buy-out of grazing permits would make sense. Total cost for the 5340 authorized AUMs at $40 each would be only $214,000 — far less than the cost of the studies on grazing in the Park. Also, a buy-out would end the grazing, whereas even after one million dollars of studies there would remain the problem of defeating the ranching lobby in Congress.

The real obstacle for the buy-out option is the precedent that such action would set for other federal areas with livestock problems. Montana's Charles M. Russel National Wildlife Refuge has 60,000 AUMs of livestock grazing; Nevada's Sheldon National Wildlife has 25,000. There is significant livestock grazing in Grand Teton National Park, Dinosaur National Monument, Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, and most other public lands in the West. Another obstacle is the question — would paying "fair compensation" to terminate some of today's unwanted ranchers be fair to those whose permits were simply terminated in the past?

The BLM will probably press the Park Service's Washington, DC, headquarters to drop its Wilderness Study Area status for the area in question if the Wilderness issue obstructs the reservoir construction. This can be done because only Congress can confer legal Wilderness status on public lands, and Congress has not designated any Wilderness Areas in the Utah National Parks. The Wilderness Areas in Capitol Reef and many other National Parks are NPS administration-designated only, and as such can be changed by NPS chiefs. Until so changed, however, WSAs are not allowed to be degraded by motorized equipment.

Will the Park Service, headed by Reagan-appointee William Mott, be able to prevent Capitol Reef from deteriorating further from grazing? This issue of BLM reconstructing livestock reservoirs in a National Park intended Wilderness Area may serve as a barometer of Mott's degree of independence from the rest of the Reagan-Hodel (Secretary of Interior)-Burford (head of BLM) administration.

Our country will probably lose one of its National Park Wilderness Areas to cows that shouldn't be in the Park at all. Indeed, Capitol Reef may be on the path to becoming a sort of cattle ranch complete with cows, reservoirs, fences and . . .

Send letters of protest to: District Manager, BLM, Richfield District Office, 150 East 900 North, Richfield, UT 84701; Director William Mott, NPS, Dept. of Interior, Wash., DC 20240; and Donald Hodel, Secretary, Dept. of Interior, Wash., DC 20240. Ask the District Manager for maps of grazing allotments in the Capitol Reef area. You may wish to visit the Hartnet Allotment to witness the livestock improvements.

Capitol Reef National Park -- or Cow Park?
Photos by Elliott Bernshaw

WENATCHEE
continued

more hours on the phone, we got major radio coverage, including NPR, the AP wire, and prominent write-ups in many Washington papers. We were filmed by a Seattle TV station. All the coverage was positive: save the owls!

We have since held two more demonstrations: one after a court appearance (why waste a trip?) and the next on August 12. This latter action, billed as a "Clear Cut Picnic and Spotted Owl Funeral Wake," attracted 30 protesters and plenty of press to the Swauk Meadow site, where logging continues. We did a skit of Smokey chasing a Spotted Owl with a screaming chainsaw, and a lawyer chasing Smokey with a legal pad. This was followed by a funeral procession including pallbearers in black carrying a casket marked "OWL R.I.P."

We then went to the town of Cle Elum where we marched to Bill Lowery's office and demanded a meeting. We explained our position and demanded that he not expand the operating plan to allow more cutting. Although he appears unwilling to do so, Lowery has the legal right to deny a change from the present plan of cutting only one unit. Ol' Bill was presented with the request written on the back of a poster listing Washington's extinct and endangered species. Two children handed this to him, saying, "Please, sir, don't cut the trees." Ben Hull, looking on, said, "Now that's dirty pool." We disagree, Ben — whose trees are they, anyhow?

With the Spotted Owl DEIS just released time is crucial. We must generate much public response to save the owls and old growth. What is occurring in the Wenatchee Forest is scary. Last year, the WNF requested funding for 14 ORV projects; the other six NFs in Washington combined asked for only three. Spotted Owls are being assailed by logging (deficit, at that) in dozens of sites. We may soon see a lawsuit on this issue focused in the Wenatchee. The recently released Draft Forest Plan inventories 23 roadless areas combining to equal over half a million acres. The Plan proposes to road and cut in every one of those areas within the next decade, despite the admission that public comment favors keeping them roadless. Supervisor Don Smith needs to be enlightened or removed; otherwise the wild lands of central Washington will suffer permanent damage.

You can help! Write letters (as described in the other article) for the Spotted Owls and against the mismanagement of the Wenatchee National Forest. And support us in our Spotted Owl campaign (Oregon and Washington EF!).

Mitch and George are students of ecology in Washington and leaders of one of our most active EF! groups.

GRAND CANYON
continued

in Cataract/Havasu Canyon mentioned in the above article. The denial of the permits was not publicized until several days after the decision.

According to State Lands spokesman E.C. Spalding, "The decision was influenced by objections to the two projects raised by the Havasupai Tribe and by the large number of negative comments the department received. (Thanks to all those EF!ers who wrote.) Spalding gave four reasons for denying the permits. First, because the State Lands Department is required by law to make the most money possible off its holdings, they had to address the monetary aspects of the decision. The Department decided that because the current low price of uranium would force it to lease the lands at a bargain price, it had financial reason to deny the permits. The three other reasons are the threat of pollution to the sole water suppy of the Havasupai Indians (Cataract/Havasu Creek), the threat the development would pose to the many cultural sites in the area, and general air and water pollution resulting from the mining operations themselves as well as the haul routes that would service them.

This is the first positive step by any government agency in this growing dispute. Hopefully, it will serve as an inspiration for the Forest Service and BLM who have authority over tens of thousands of other possible uranium mining sites surrounding the Grand Canyon.

Energy Fuels has 30 days to appeal the decision. Since the company has already spent $400,000 on the sites, chances are good that they will pursue the issue. If the appeal goes against them they have the option of taking the matter to court. The fight isn't over! The EIS on another mine in the same drainage, the Canyon Mine near Tusayan, is scheduled to be released by the Forest Service by the time you read this.

Lew Kemia is an active threat to all proponents of uranium mines.

The Return of the Native

by George Wuerthner

Mike Fairchild, Wolf recovery program biologist, and I cross a meadow in the North Fork of the Flathead River Valley by Glacier National Park. Mike has his radio telemetry equipment. He receives strong signals indicating the radio collared members of the "Magic Pack" are close. In a patch of dirt piled up by gophers, we see the tracks: five by three inches, about twice as large as a malemute of the same weight. These tracks graphically show, in a way that blips on telemetry equipment can't, that after being gone 50 or more years the Rocky Mountain Timber Wolf is back.

While we study the tracks, a deep vibrant howl issues from behind the screening Aspen on the edge of the opening. Soon other Wolves join in so we can no longer count individuals. Some voices are low; these are the adults. The high yipping notes are the pups. They are enthusiastic, if not as polished at howling as the adults. Mike says the young Wolves are more likely to answer a howl from humans. "They are like kids everywhere. They get excited and like to yell and make a ruckus."

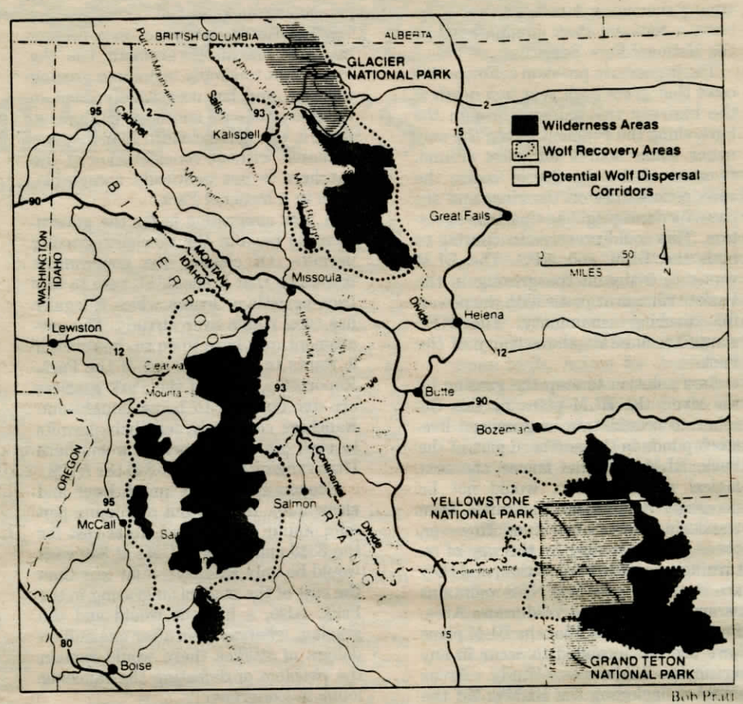
Mike and I howl, hoping to draw the Wolves closer. We let loose long, changing wails which drift toward the unseen Wolves. I thought we sounded authentic. The Wolves did not. They stopped their baying. Though we both wanted to watch the Wolves, Mike was reluctant to go closer. "I don't want to push them in case they are on a kill. I try not to influence their behavior."

Wolves in North America were once scattered over most of the continent from the desert scrublands of the Southwest, to the dense rain-soaked forests of the Pacific coast, to the treeless tundra of the far North. Wolves were abundant in Montana. The journals of early explorers frequently noted how numerous Wolves were. In the years 1850 to 1880 the fur trade shifted from Beaver to Buffalo and Wolf hides. This gave rise to a new trapper known as the "wolfer." Five to ten thousand Wolf hides were processed annually in Montana during this period. (To give an idea of how plentiful the Wolf was in Montana, today it is estimated that no more than 5-10,000 Wolves exist in Alaska, a state with four times the acreage of Montana.) The wolfer never wanted to eliminate Wolves, for to do so would doom his occupation. It took the arrival of the stockman to initiate a program of Wolf eradication.

In the 1860s the first herds of cattle and sheep were trailed into the state, and by the 1880s the livestock industry was firmly established. Ranchers saw the Wolf as a threat to their budding industry. Under pressure from livestock owners, Montana's first Wolf bounty was initiated by the legislature in 1883. The first year, 5450 Wolves were turned in for the $1 bounty. By 1905 the Montana legislature had increased the bounty to $10 and required the state veterinarian to inoculate Wolves with scarcoptic mange. The infected animals were released to transmit the disease to other Wolves. Between 1883 and 1918, 80,730 Wolves were bountied in Montana. In 1915 the federal government passed a law requiring the extermination of Wolves on federal lands, including National Parks. By the time the federal Wolf program was terminated in 1945, the Wolf had disappeared from Montana.

In the Judith Basin County Courthouse at Stanford, Montana, there is a mounted white Wolf. The great White Wolf of the Judith Basin, as it was known, eluded ranchers, trappers, and hunters for 15 years until it was killed in 1930. The White Wolf is credited with killing livestock worth $35,000. Local ranchers, obsessed with the need to destroy it, placed a bounty of $400 on its head — no small sum in the years just after the stock market crash. Federal trappers and other professional wolfers spent months trying to capture or poison it. Finally, a rancher named Close cornered the Wolf with dogs. He aimed and hesitated: "I thought about all the men who hunted him, of how his fame had gone out all over the country and I almost didn't shoot."

Close put heretical thoughts out of his mind, pulled the trigger, ended a legend and became a local hero. The fabled White Wolf was six feet long and weighed 83 pounds — a small Wolf by Montana standards.



Bob Pratt

In the early '70s I was passing through Stanford and stopped to look at the White Wolf. It is set in a glass case inside the courthouse. It has a snarl on its face, as taxidermists are apt to pose predators. I had never seen a wild Wolf and was astounded by its size. Compared to a domestic dog, a Wolf has a more lanky, long legged appearance, and a massive head. The White Wolf was not the last Wolf reported in Montana, but after the early '30s Wolves were no longer a "problem."

Throughout the '50s, '60s and '70s reports of Wolves continued to trickle in. Yet, except for an occasional carcass turned in by a trapper or hunter, most reports were thought to be of a misidentified Coyote or dog.

In 1973 the Rocky Mountain Wolf (*Canis lupus irremotus*) was listed as an Endangered species, and the same year a Wolf recovery program was organized in Montana to investigate the possibility of Wolf activity in the Northern Rockies. Early investigations suggested that no breeding Wolves existed in the state. The few sightings were thought to be lone individuals wandering south from Canada.

Although an occasional dead Wolf was found in the state, not until 1979 was a live Wolf captured anywhere near Montana. This Wolf, a light gray female which biologists named Kishnena, was trapped in the North Fork of the Flathead Valley a few miles north of the Canadian border. A radio collar was fitted around her neck, then she was released. Her movements were monitored for 16 months until the signal failed. During this time she remained alone and no other Wolves were known to exist in the North Fork Valley.

In February and March of 1982 a pair of Wolves, a male and a female in heat, were seen in the North Fork of the Flathead Valley along the western edge of Glacier National Park. The male was a black three-toed Wolf. The female, Dr. Robert Ream of the Wolf Ecology Project believes, may have been Kishnena. The pair gave birth to a litter of pups that summer just north of the US border. The pair and their pups formed the nucleus of a new pack. The group was seen frequently during 1983. But the three-toed male disappeared; perhaps shot.

In winter of 1984 a new male entered the valley and was dubbed "Moose," for his huge size. Moose paired with a young white Wolf, named "Phyllis" by biologists. Phyllis may be one of the pups of the 1982 litter. A litter of six pups was born to Phyllis and Moose that summer — again just north of the border. In 1985 the pair raised another litter. Three of these pups were captured in September of 1985 and fitted with radio collars. One was a male, which weighed 65 pounds; the two females weighed 62 and 48 pounds. These are big pups for their age. The average weight of an adult Minnesota Wolf is only 60-80 pounds.

By early December of 1985 the Magic Pack centered their activity within Glacier Park. In late January I encountered their tracks and howled with them near Camas Creek, 35 miles south of the border. Breeding season began in February, and by late spring Phyllis had limited almost all her activity to a small area around Big Prairie. On July 2, 1986, Mike Fairchild spotted five pups, confirming what had been suspected; Phyllis had produced another brood—the first documented birth of Wolves in the Northern Rockies in over 50 years, giving hope that Wolves may soon become permanent residents of the Glacier-Bob ecosytem.

Whether the Wolves are given enough time is critical. At present Wolves are protected throughout the North Fork of the Flathead drainage on both sides of the border. But hunters on the Canadian side are beginning to grumble about Wolf depredations on wildlife. The regional biologist, Ray DeMarchi, is under increasing pressure to open a hunting season on Wolves in this area. So far, he has resisted the temptation to nip the Wolf recovery, but most biologists I talked with on this side of the border expect a Wolf hunting season in the North Fork north of the border soon — perhaps by next year.

Mike says there appear to be differences in attitudes of hunters on different sides of the border. "Most US hunters seem to be pleased with Wolf recovery . . . probably because Wolves are so rare in the US. Canadians have an abundance of Wolves. Right now the British Columbia government is involved in a massive Wolf eradication program in some parts of the province. Canadian hunters tend to view Wolves as an undesirable competitor."

Biologists know of at least one Wolf that was shot north of the border last fall. It is likely that others are shot and go unreported. But illegal shooting of Wolves is not limited to Canada. There are still people living in the North Fork Valley on the Montana side who view Wolves as just a step above the Devil himself and have publicly vowed to shoot any they see.

The Magic Pack kills a deer or its equivalent every two to three days. During winter they eat primarily Elk and an occassional Moose. In summer they eat more deer. The Wolf Recovery Program's goal, says director Dr. Ream, is to have ten breeding pairs in each of three ecosystems: Glacier-Bob Marshall, Greater Yellowstone and Central Idaho Wilderness. That would mean approximately 100 Wolves for the Glacier-Bob ecosystem alone. This could substantally reduce the number of big game animals available to hunters, and opposition from hunters will likely increase with the Wolf numbers.

Other threats to Wolf recovery in the North Fork drainage include a proposed open pit coal mine seven miles north of the border at Cabin Creek. With the mine fully operating, several hundred workers would live on the Canadian side in an area which now has only one year-round resident. Poaching would likely increase, and a decline in Wolf prey species might occur as hunting increased. Much oil exploratory drilling and logging have already occurred in the North Fork drainage. During winter of 1984, over 400 workers lived in camps scattered across the North Fork Valley. Full development would bring thousands of workers.

Any developments in Wolf territory are particularly devastating because Wolves wander widely. Sage, a loner from the 1982 litter, made three forays into Alberta last year. Alberta still allows hunting of Wolves and unlimited trapping. Additionally, Alberta has tentatively approved major gas development for the South Castle River just north of Waterton Park, an area frequented by Wolves from the North Fork.

Lou Bruno, a spokesman for a local conservation group called the Glacier-Two Medicine Alliance, says: "Americans tend to think that even if wilderness and wildlife is destroyed in the States, there will always be sources for both in Canada with its vast reserves of these resources. But in British Columbia and Alberta, conservation definitely takes a back seat to development. In addition, many public natural resources are virtually owned by industries. It's almost impossible for the Canadian public to raise any barriers or to question the long term impact of logging, oil and gas development, mining, or hydro-electric projects on wildlands resources. As a result, Canada may find itself looking to the US for wilderness and wildlife opportunities. In the Glacier-Waterton Park ecosystem, the US side of the border is ecologically in better shape than Alberta or British Columbia portions."

Nevertheless, on the US side things are not much better. The Flathead National Forest opposed Wilderness designation for most of its roadless lands in the North Fork. Plans for a major road paving scheme in the North Fork Valley have been temporarily shelved, but could surface again. Several major logging sales are proposed for the last old growth timber stands in the Whitefish Range across the Flathead River from Glacier Park. Oil and gas drilling can be expected soon.

A number of people ranch in the valley and if Wolf populations continue to grow, there are likely to be livestock depredations. Livestock growers throughout the state have voiced their opposition to Wolf recovery. The Wolf Recovery Team has offered to compensate ranchers for predation losses, and to control any Wolf which wanders out of Wolf recovery zones. But Dillon area rancher Joe Helle echos the sentiments of many ranchers when he says, "I'm rising [sic] sheep to provide food and fiber for the nation, not to feed predators."

Many of the ranchers' fears are unfounded. Predators form what is called a "search image" for their prey. A Wolf raised on Elk and deer will pass up a steer simply because it does not consider it food. Additionally, for now anyway, places like Yellowstone and Glacier offer such an abundance of natural prey that there is little reason for a Wolf to begin preying on livestock.

Similarly, in Beltrami Island State Forest in northwestern Minnesota, the territories of five Wolf packs overlap cattle farms, yet only one Wolf attack in five years could be verified. In northern Minnesota verified Wolf losses averaged only five cows, 16 calves and 56 sheep a year during a two year study period from 1979-81.

Unfortunately, most ranchers are unaware of such studies or distrust the figures. As a concession to the ranchers, the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks has not applied for 1987 Endangered Species funding. According to assistant director Ron Marcoux, the Endangered Species Act is "too inflexible." The lack of state support will hamper Wolf research and reintroduction efforts.

John Weaver, Endangered Species specialist for the Forest Service Regional Office in Missoula, says this is a misinformed view. "There is a clause in the Endangered Species Act which allows control action in experimental populations and reintroductions into Yellowstone definitely qualify as experimental."

The Fish and Wildlife Service has

continued on page 25

Sustainable Agriculture — For Whom?

by Robert Brothers

"Ask not what the earth do can for you, but what you can do for the whole Earth."

Sustainable agriculture is doing well at restoring ecological sanity to food production . . . yet there are important questions which it leaves unanswered. The following paper asserts that for agriculture to be truly sustainable, it must be *sustaining* for the natural world around it. This means that the issues of human population size, and the location, extent, and type of agriculture must all be dealt with in the broader context of wild species and the Damaged Lands.

Agriculture was developed to help humans survive. Now, if all species of life on Earth (including people) are to survive the present environmental crisis, the lessons of sustainable agriculture must be applied beyond the borders of our cultivated fields. Agriculture tells us about growing things, how to replenish the vitality of the soil, and how to seed it with plants that will flourish. We need to take these nurturing skills and apply them to the Damaged Lands. Who knows better than farmers how the fabric of life on Earth has been broken, poisoned, and washed away? And who will know better how to patch those wounds?

The growing body of experience with sustainable agriculture provides us with an excellent model for meeting the food needs of people in ways which enrich soil and are not directly exploitative of the surrounding environment. Yet there is an unanswered question in the sustainable agriculture point of view: What is the proper relationship between cultivated lands and remaining wild species? The context in which sustainable agriculture occurred in the past was much different from our present planetary situation. This change in contexts has importance for agriculture itself, but even more, it is vitally important for wild species and natural ecosystems.

Main questions arise regarding: 1) the quantity of land devoted to human sustenance; 2) the location of this land in relation to existing ecosystems; and 3) the choice of species for cultivation.

In the distant past, cultivated lands were islands in a sea of dominant wilderness, like the isolated patches of "slash and burn" (swidden) agriculture that are maintained on a rotational basis by tribal peoples in tropical rainforests. Today, the mechanized farms of the major food-producing nations dominate thousands of square miles of contiguous farmlands with one or two crops. For reasons such as pest control and lessened susceptibility to disease epidemics, sustainable agriculture proponents would break up these huge blocks of monoculture into small-farm units divided by wild or semi-wild strips of vegetation in hedgerows and shelterbelts, or even wilderness belts winding through the countryside in continuous bands.[1]

While the ideal of wilderness would be revered in this compelling vision, we need a better understanding than this vision now offers of how the survival of native species would be served or impeded by agriculture. An example of where we need a better understanding of the relation between native species and food production is in the Great Plains, where we have the choice of seeding the land with the variety of perennial wheat which Wes Jackson and his colleagues at the Land Institute are working to develop; or of assisting in the return of native grasses, native herbivores (Bison), and native carnivores (Wolves, Lakota). Should lands presently under cultivation be regarded as forever lost to wilderness? How much is our view of "meeting the expectations of the land"[2] colored by our human-centered bias?

Another example is the use of nitrogen-fixing legumes (clover, alfalfa). While these species will improve the fertility of the soil, their seeds can easily spread into surrounding areas and displace indigenous grasses and herbs. In fact, this danger is present with all species of plants and animals that are introduced into new environments for the benefit of people. While this problematic aspect of exotic species is well-known, sustainable agriculture has yet to come up with adequate guidelines that would constrain their use.

Given the roots of sustainable agriculture in a past where all species were plentiful, this omission is understandable, yet unfortunate, when so many species are now threatened with extinction. To return to the phrase, "meeting the expectations of the land," it would seem that the most basic "expectation" must be the *survival of all species originally present.* If increased soil fertility and crop vigor are achieved at the expense of native species, then the expectations of the land (as a whole) are not being met . . . only the expectations of the farmers, soil and crops are.

However, if we speak of "all-species gardening" instead of sustainable agriculture, a new picture of our relationship to Earth can emerge, one that recognizes the inherent value of all beings. We need to show concern not only for our crops, but for all native species. This means that before choosing a piece of ground to nurture for our sustenance, we must first look at the full context in which our intervention will take place.

Just as we make our system of agriculture *internally* balanced to ensure our ability to sustain it, so we must also ensure that our gardens, farms, orchards, or pastures exist in balance with the "*external*" world of Nature surrounding them.

Whose habitat are we occupying? Will our imported plants poison local wildlife? Will our activities prevent migrating birds from using the neighboring wetlands? The external effects of even the best sustainable agriculture practices reveal their inadequacy from a deep ecological point of view. In fact, the difficulty of answering such questions has led many to feel that only a hunter/gatherer lifestyle is justifiable — living totally within the natural world, not apart from it in any way.

Factors of scale and location are obviously critical. Hopi corn patches or Papago orchards are islands of richer, more diverse life in deserts which they minimally disturb. On the other extreme, the Spotted Owls living in the coniferous forests of the Pacific Northwest (and the Grizzlies of the Rocky Mountains) are threatened with extinction because of the Forest Service's attempts to extend industrial tree-farming practices from the rich lowland forests high up onto remote mountainsides. Unfortunately, current thinking about sustainable agriculture does little to help us find the exact, place-specific balance points where human intervention becomes too much for native species. On the planetary level we seem perilously close to the disequilibrium point where the homeostatic forces of climate will no longer be able to maintain the balance. From the deep ecological point of view, past and present abuses have placed the human species in a position where the respectful alternative . . . to err in favor of Nature . . . is the only acceptable choice.

Meeting the expectations of the land must begin with the bottom line of all-species survival. In fact, the present ecological crisis may provide the only justification for any form of agriculture. So much land has been scarred, deforested, desertified, and poisoned, that only the ancient processes of evolution operating on the scale of geologic time can heal the wounds — unless humble, respectful people intervene now to patch the wounds and contain the toxins.

With all-species gardening as our guiding model, we can look at the whole Earth as our context, with each local ecosystem as a specific focus. As we move from the narrow, human-centered goal of sustainability to the broader concern for all species, then we can see where the most urgent needs of Nature's garden are. If we need to reseed an eroding hillside with native grasses to help ensure a butterfly's survival, then we may be justified in appropriating some of the bottomlands below that hill for our food garden.

Here are some of the questions we should ask: 1) Where are the lands from which humans and advanced technology should simply withdraw, leaving them to heal themselves in the care of native peoples? 2) Where are the places that need immediate, high technology work to stop spread of toxins and genetic mutagens? 3) Where are the places that would benefit from the planting of native plants . . . and where do we feel confident that we can perform this task correctly?

There are hard choices ahead. For example, when native plants fail to take hold on depleted soil, the risk of introducing more hardy plants from another region (that might spread and displace native species in the surrounding area) is countered by the possibility of losing that piece of ground to erosion that will cloud the skies with dust and suffocate fish in the creeks with silt. Our potential arrogance as "Earth healers" is tempered by the magnitude of what is at stake.

Reforesting Earth and patching wounds in local ecosystems will be enormous tasks requiring the work of many people — those same people whose ever-growing population is now destroying the carrying capacity of the land. If luxury cash crops and crops for livestock are replaced with basic survival food, then people can retreat from marginal hillsides and irreplaceable forests, patching the wounds as they go. As population falls, and knowledge of our homeland increases once again, places will be found on the broad savannahs and still rich bottomlands where people can live and grow food as once they did, in harmony with wildlife.

Sustainable agriculture has a vital role to play in this process. Only recently has restoration ecology come into its own as a profession;[3] native plant nursuries are finally beginning to provide growing stock needed for future work. Yet the idealism of "restoration" needs to be leavened with the practicalities of accomplishment: how are the workers to be fed?

The rotating corral/garden/grassland agriculture of the Tarahumaras provides us with a good model for combining restoration work and human sustenance. Damaged lands could be first lightly grazed and manured; then gardened with primarily leguminous, soil-enriching crops, to prepare the ground for the needs of the area's original plant occupants at their highest successional stage. The restoration workers could then move on to other damaged lands, in time finding a spot suitable for permanent habitation. After all the abuses of this century, it is necessary for people to once again earn our place in Nature in this way.

In summary, the phrase "for the benefit of all species" needs to be included in any definition of sustainable agriculture. If we've learned anything from recent history, it is this: "Anthropocentrism hurts people!" Caught up in our small concerns for individual well-being, or our grand designs for national glory, we've reached the point where even the farmers — suppliers of our most basic needs — are no longer respected. To turn the tide, our interdependency with Nature, and our *obligation* to her, must be made known. As stewards of the earth, caretakers of the soil, sustainable agriculture people are the natural ones to extend their concerns to the nurturing of all life. Wendell Berry's definition needs only to be expanded to read: "A sustainable agriculture does not deplete soils or people, *wild species or planet.*"

In these days of despair, when most people see nothing worth doing, we need a focus that makes us feel that there's joy in life, and that we deserve to be alive. Of all the tasks before us, "healing the Earth" is the most demanding, necessary, challenging and fulfilling. Unlike many causes, it involves working for something clearly bigger than us . . . yet demands that we bow down to no hierarchy, accept no one else's judgment of success.

We need a noble purpose. We need to be stricken with awe at the damage we have done to Earth, then repent of these ways, and fix things. We need to see how the silt piling up behind our dams is the bones of soil communities now dead, washed off mountains and fields by ignorant practices. We need to see these soil particles as Time objectified. If we can feel the work of the geological processes that we have undone, the millions of years of soil building that has been lost, then perhaps we will feel inspired to set things right again.

Only by belonging to something larger than ourselves can we feel whole again as people. All human institutions, societies and religions have been discredited. Those that remain struggle for survival in a world they can't explain, trying in vain to use old words and concepts to describe new problems. As old symbols and isms fade away, only one thing remains bigger than us, supporting us, plain for all to see — the whole Earth. Only that which makes no distinctions between us can unite us.

The old hierarchies at the roots of war are in disarray. We see that the machines that were to save us now enslave us; while our real life-supporting friends, the plants and animals, suffer oppression. Clearly, the true priorities of Life must

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Recipe For Wilderness Recovery

by Reed Noss

What? Wilderness recovery? Shouldn't we worry about saving untouched wilderness before we enter into the complicated business of restoring damaged ecosystems? After all, those damaged ecosystems will be there a long time, but pristine wilderness areas must be saved now, before they too succumb to human profligacy and greed.

But where are those pristine wilderness areas? Where do we find those vast landscapes, those rich mosaics of intergrading communities untrammeled by modern man or domestic animals, with free-roaming herds of wild ungulates, untrapped furbearers, big predators, clean air and water? Alaska? Northern Canada? The Serengeti? The Amazon? Look at any map or satellite photograph, sample the air and water, and you will find ecosystemic disease. Earth has been so ravaged by the pox of humanity that pristine wilderness—in the sense of an undeveloped landscape composed of whole ecosystems with natural species composition and abundance patterns, natural hydrological and disturbance regimes, adequately buffered from industrial influences — no longer exists. A place may feel wild and lonely, but it is injured.

What remains today all across Earth is a continuum of mildly to severely altered ecosystems. The small scraps of the original wildness are riddled with roads, depleted of sensitive species, and overcome by weeds. But not only small natural areas in developed landscapes are in trouble. Even the largest wild areas are not big enough to escape imminent destruction from a burgeoning human population. None of the world's designated wildernesses, parks, or other "protected" areas is big enough or protected enough to function naturally as an intact ecosystem in the long term. All are in need of wilderness recovery.

Earth First! stands virtually alone among environmental groups in rejecting the "museum piece" and "playground" approaches to conservation, where areas are set aside for their scientific or esthetic interest, or for what they offer recreationally to the leisure class. For us, utilitarian arguments are incomplete at best, and often downright immoral. Even "genetic resources" and "life-support systems" for our species concern us less than wildness for its own sake. We need a powerful ethic to undo the damage we've done to Earth.

Undoing ecological damage is the theme of the blossoming art/science of *restoration ecology*. But again, only Earth First! appears willing to take this idea to its logical and necessary conclusion: wilderness recovery. From its beginning, EF! has insisted that we not only need to save existing wild areas, we also need to restore wilderness quality in every bioregion. Wilderness recovery is an essential EF! ideal which must be implemented everywhere.

One of the most important things to do is start wilderness recovery projects in every bioregion. At the 86 RRR, participants in wilderness planning discussions identified major threats to wilderness and native diversity:

1. Bits and Pieces. Habitat fragmentation, where intact natural areas are broken by roads and development, is the single greatest threat to biological diversity and is related directly to an expanding human population. Fragmentation reduces habitat area, and typically results in a patchwork of small, isolated natural areas in a sea of developed land. Genetic diversity and population viability decline, large and wide-ranging animal species are extirpated, and natural disturbance regimes are replaced by new disturbances to which many native species cannot adapt. All the problems mentioned below are related directly or indirectly to habitat fragmentation.

2. Bad Boundaries. Most "protected" lands such as Wilderness Areas and National Parks were not selected on the basis of ecological criteria, and therefore do not comprise intact ecosystems (functional landscape mosaics). Legal boundaries are usually much smaller than the biotic boundaries necessary to maintain ecological processes and the species with the largest home ranges (the Yellowstone Elk, Bison and Grizzly problems are classic examples). Also, because these areas are not adequately buffered from intensive land-use, adverse human influences penetrate from the boundaries.

3. Bad Air. Adverse influences from the humanized landscape also encroach from above. In addition to the vulnerable lateral edges or boundaries of natural areas, there is a dorsal surface that is impossible to protect from a sick atmosphere. Atmospheric pollution, acid rain, and changes in the concentrations of greenhouse gases are regional and global phenomena from which no wilderness can escape. In the long run, this may be our most important class of wilderness destroyers. Recovery from these impacts cannot even begin until after the collapse of industrial civilization as we know it.

4. Bad Management. Managed wild areas are often exploited for economic resource development, roaded, over-touristed, over-manipulated for game wildlife, and even over-researched. On the other hand, letting "nature take its course" in an ecosystem that is fragmented and degraded usually leads to further ecological deterioration.

5. Native Diversity Disappearance. As a result of the abuses summarized above, native species in natural abundance patterns are replaced by an artificial and impoverished assemblage of species. Large predators, wide-ranging ungulates, ecological specialists, and other sensitive species decline. Species foreign to the ecosystem or previously restricted to ruderal habitats often take over. Some of the exotic or weedy species (cows, sheep, pheasants, etc.) are introduced purposely, whereas others increase opportunistically because they thrive on human disturbances.

We must devise wilderness recovery strategies that quash these pervasive symptoms of a sick relationship between humans and the rest of nature. Although the ultimate solution must be a radical switch to deep ecological understanding in our culture, accompanied by a drastic reduction in the human population and a shift to a far simpler technological base, the exigency of the present crisis demands decisive action. We are forced to attack symptoms as well as causes, to "buy time." All efforts to thwart and subvert the imperialistic industrial system must intensify, and we must continue our harsh criticisms of human overpopulation and abuses of nature. But we must also offer positive alternatives to the status quo. The Earth First! wilderness proposals (such as for the Utah BLM lands), and the recovery strategies being devised for Colorado, Florida, Montana, Ohio, Virginia, and other states are examples of this positive approach. Sometimes even mainstream environmentalists become interested in these visionary alternatives!

Because nature is more complex than we can ever think, pretending to know exactly how to restore ecosystem structure and function would be sheer hubris. But fortunately, the last few decades of ecological research have yielded a number of general principles (there are no laws) of how nature works. Moreover, our experiences of ecological devastation in altered ecosystems have taught us lessons. From these principles and lessons, we can devise a cautious strategy for wilderness recovery.

The following is a general recipe for wilderness recovery. The list of ingredients is not complete, nor is it detailed enough for immediate application to specific bioregions or landscapes. It is a starting point to further research and action.

1. Goals and Objectives. Philosophical goals and specific restoration and management objectives should be enunciated, so that all actions follow as consistently as possible. At the highest level, of course, our philosophical maxim is simply Earth First! This maxim must never be contradicted. An important general goal of wilderness recovery is to restore and preserve presettlement-type ecosystem structure, function, and integrity. Objectives specific to the bioregion should follow from these primary goals.

2. Ecological Criteria. A wilderness recovery strategy must be based on biocentric, ecological criteria. It must be cognizant of the specific natural history of the bioregion. The recovery strategist should consult the ecological literature, maps and remote sensing data, naturalists and ecologists, poets, mystics, dwellers who know the land, and the land itself to develop these criteria.

Osprey

3. Bigness. The units in a network of protected lands must be as big as possible. Ideally, each unit should be large enough to encompass a functional landscape mosaic, with a fully operative natural disturbance regime, complete ecological gradients and successional series (native habitat diversity), and viable populations, multiple demes, and recolonization sources for each species. This may require several million acres or more for each major unit in the network. This does not mean that smaller units are not valuable; every acre preserved is valuable. But while some populations can persist in small areas, generally our most threatened animals are wide-ranging and major ecosystems (landscape mosaics) must be huge to function naturally.

4. Multiplicity. In lieu of protecting the entire bioregion as one huge, inviolate wilderness (a long-term goal), there must be numerous units of protected land scattered throughout the bioregion. Multiple units are necessary to represent the full biogeographic spectrum (i.e., species composition and other factors vary across the bioregion); to include all centers of endemism (places with species found nowhere else); to maintain genetically distinct subpopulations; and to guard against epidemic disease, exotic predators, and other contagious catastrophes.

5. Connectivity. The problem of habitat isolation from fragmentation can be mitigated by interconnecting protected units with habitat corridors. Animals and plant propagules travel along corridors, promoting gene flow and recolonization of vacated habitats. An archipelago of isolated preserves can be transformed by corridors into a larger functional unit, yet corridor bottlenecks can be managed to constrain the flow of contagious disturbances if desired.

Even narrow corridors, such as fencerows, can be important for some organisms (e.g., woodlot rodents in farmland mosaics), but wilderness species probably require corridors at least several miles wide to be insulated from developed land and nasty humans. Riparian strips, coastal strips, ridge systems, and animal trails should be investigated as potential corridors.

6. Buffer Zones. Put a cow pasture, clearcut, or subdivision on the boundary of a nature preserve and the consequences are predictable: land-use conflicts, depredation on domestic animals (and sometimes people), and deterioration of the preserve. Domestic animals, humans, and other weeds readily cross flimsy boundaries, and tall fences are no solution. Instead, preserves should be surrounded by a gradation of buffer zones. Inner buffer zones should accommodate only very low-intensity uses, such as selective forestry and backpacking. Outer buffer zones might permit more intensive uses, to meet the multiple-use requirements of present laws (such as the National Forest Management Act), but uses that conflict with strict preservation of the core preserve cannot be allowed. Buffer zones must effectively insulate core preserves and provide supplementary habitat for species in need of protection.

7. Presettlement Reconstruction and Restoration. Before an area can be restored to its natural condition, we have to know what it was like before humans destroyed it. Presettlement reconstruction can be based on various sources of data: historical narratives and photographs, early land surveys, analysis of sediments cored from lakes and bogs, soil analysis and mapping, analysis of packrat middens, interpolation from existing old growth remnants, and examination of live and dead plant materials. Much of this data may be buried in the ecological literature; the wilderness recovery strategist should ferret this out. Often, however, new research must be undertaken. Examination of live and dead plant materials can be particularly informative about past ecosystem structure and disturbance regime, but is labor-intensive, requires ecological expertise, and must be accomplished before the managing agency destroys evidence through management burning and other manipulations.

After presettlement reconstruction, models can be developed to project what would be the current natural composition of an area after natural changes from presettlement time. If an area passes the test of naturalness, natural processes (e.g., fire and other disturbance agents) can be reintroduced [or allowed to return] immediately. If it does not pass, habitat restoration (e.g., manual removal of excess shrub growth that has accumulated due to fire suppression, and could promote unnaturally catastrophic burns) is necessary. Techniques of habitat restoration are being developed, but are specific to community-types, and beyond the scope of this general recipe. Restoration involves *structure* (reintroducing large predators and other missing species, eliminating exotic species, and restoring natural abundance and spatial patterns of all species) and *function* (reintroducing natural disturbances and other natural processes); the two are inseparable.

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Holistic Range Management is Unsavory

by Ann Carr

Allan Savory from Zimbabwe has taken the southwestern beef cattle industry (and public lands) by storm with his new scheme for improving overgrazed public lands by putting even more cows out to pasture. This born-again cowboy is now making a concerted effort to convince environmentalists that cows are not only good for our land but are even essential for its improvement. He has even converted a few Sierra Club members to his cow-loving ideology.

Upon arrival in the US, Savory set himself up as a highly paid consultant, reportedly charging $500 per hour for his Guru Services. He also conducted workshops charging ranchers $2000. Recently, he changed his consulting business, with the IRS on his trail, into a non-profit organization headquartered in Albuquerque, which is spreading his ideas like wildfire throughout the western US.

Originally his grazing system was labeled "The Savory Grazing Method" (SGM) but now he operates under the infinite umbrella of "Holistic Resource Management" (HRM) which theoretically could be applied to the management of any resources anywhere they are found, be it western rangeland or K-Mart. He now has an HRM model for grazing of southwestern public lands that has been marketed by extending the juicy carrot "Double Your Stocking Rate" with the implied message of "Double Your Profits." It's easy to see why ranchers have taken the bait, given that the market value of their ranch, and thus their borrowing power, is largely based on the ranch's stocking rate or the number of AUMs (Animal Unit Months) allotted by the state or federal land management agency.

When Savory came riding into Albuquerque a decade ago, he was greeted with mixed emotions. With the appearance of an English country gentleman in rustic garb attached to a scholarly pipe thoughtfully belching smoke, it was as if Jesus Christ and the Marlboro Man had been hybridized. Initially his ecological preachings were greeted with skepticism by the beef industry, but the big carrot and Guru Charisma gradually won them over. First to be Savorized were the ranchers and their Obedient Tools, the public land managers, who constitute the Good Ol' Boy Cow Club. At the time Savory entered the picture, the Club was under pressure from environmentalists to increase grazing fees to free market level while decreasing grazing allotments (stocking rates) in order to slow land decimation — a double whammy!

How does a Guru assault a double whammy? With a quadruple reverse whammy labeled "The New Holistic Ecology according to Savory." This new Ecology requires us to unlearn the Old Ecology. Thus we must unlearn that:

1. Public western rangelands are overstocked and overgrazed.
2. Resting of rangeland from cow grazing helps rangeland recover from past overgrazing.
3. Trampling of the ground by cows causes soil compaction, decreased water runoff, increased surface evaporation, greater microaridity, and increased land barrenness.

Once we've mastered the unlearning of the three heretofore well documented facts, then we must learn that:

1. Rangelands are understocked and selectively grazed.
2. Resting from grazing causes vegetation to become decadent, eventually leading to death. Grazing promotes plant health.
3. Hoof trampling promotes infiltration and revegetation processes, thereby enhancing wildlife habitat.

Frankly, I find it unsavory having to unlearn well documented facts and then having to put my faith in fiction or facts lacking scientific verification.

In this white-is-black exercise of the New Ecology, we must also replace standard terminology. A small sample:

OLD	NEW
Divided Pasture Cell	Foraging Solar Harvesting
Beef Production	Solar Dollars
Cows	Wildlife

Although it's difficult to pin Savory down on anything because of the smokescreen of unfamiliar terms that a direct question always provokes, the argument that he makes for saving Mother Earth with cows rests upon "Four Missing Keys." Let's look at these "Missing Keys" as they are italicized in his current brochure. Each will be followed by counter-arguments not given in the brochure.

A. "The plants, soils and animals had in fact evolved together and needed each other for their own health."

Counter Arguments: The origin of this "missing key" is attributed to Savory's field observation in Zambia, yet Savory could have found this key in almost any book on soil science, plant science, ecology, or general biology. So much for originality. Then Savory misapplies "his" missing key by advancing the bizarre proposition that Western public lands have to be grazed for the survival of the vegetation. He must know that the plant communities in the West did not coevolve with either cattle or the cow-like Bison as did the plants in the Great Plains region of the US. Western plant communities did evolve with deer and antelope which fit much more harmoniously into the natural plant communities because these animals are both browsers and grazers (forage on both shrubs and grass).

B. "What he (Savory) termed brittle environment *had erratic rainfall and a slow decay process. To be productive and stable these environments needed the herding animals. What he termed* non brittle *environments had reliable rainfall and a rapid decay process. Productivity and stability were not dependent on herding animals."*

Counter Arguments: This missing key lumps four general climatic zones into two. An arid zone such as Arizona becomes a "brittle" environment, and a non-arid zone (presumably encompassing semiarid, subhumid and humid zones) becomes a "non-brittle" environment. This key represents a gross oversimplification of what is known about climatic vegetal zones. Since this missing key simply elaborates upon a narrow aspect of the first one, the counter arguments given for 'A' again apply.

Like the first, the second missing key is based on Savory's field observations. He seems hell bent on misinterpreting what he sees in a specific situation and then generalizing the faulty observation into a missing key that can be universally applied. This often forces him to argue that white-is-black and vice versa.

A case in point was the recent HRM Open Ranch (held at the Date Creek Ranch north of Wickenburg, Arizona) where the vegetation of a fenced ungrazed area was compared with that of an adjacent area under SGM/HRM for several years. The ungrazed area sported a lush community of both annual and perennial plant species including shrubs, half shrubs, and annual and perennial grasses with a good groundcover of litter to feed the soil invertebrate animals which, in turn, open up the soil with their burrows to rapidly and deeply infiltrate the rainwater needed to nourish plant communities. On the HRM side of the fence the vegetation was sparse (both in numbers and types of plants) with large areas of barren soil trampled and thoroughly sealed. The sealed ground shed rainwater like a duck's back thus eroding the soil into the gullies that could be seen everywhere. Now Mr. Savory, how do you explain this glaring contradiction to your principle that brittle plant communities improve with grazing? At this point Savory takes a couple of puffs from his intelligence pipe and begins to ponder a white-is-black argument lubricated with snake oil to make it more palatable to the Sierra Club and Audubon members in attendance.

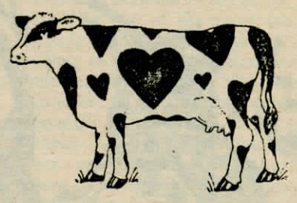
During this moment of thoughtful hesitation, a disciple scaled the fence, bounded into the ungrazed vegetation, pulled up a fist full of grass, and loudly proclaimed, "Look, it's dead." One could see Savory's eyes light up as he stated "Ah! You see the ungrazed grass is decadent and dying," according with the second missing key. That response seemed to satisfy most people, but he failed to explain why it was taking so long for the vegetation to die, as the area had been ungrazed for 30 years. Also he failed to point out that both the annual and perennial grasses were in the dormant phase of their life cycles to endure the normal spring drought. Nor did he mention that there were flourishing populations of birds inside but not outside the fenced area. But in the world of Savory, cows are redefined as wildlife, so where there are lots of cows there is, by definition, abundant wildlife.

Savory also generalizes that in the "brittle" (arid) environment, plant material decays slowly and needs to be trampled into the soil to accelerate its decomposition and mineralization. In soil science one learns just the opposite: The heat of the desert, combined with the feeding activities of large populations of ants, termites and fungi, bring about rapid oxidation of plant material and organic matter into its inorganic end products. An argument can be made more easily from scientific evidence that to accelerate decomposition through trampling has detrimental impact on rainwater infiltration, soil fertility and topsoil building by plants and animals.

Evidence refuting Savory's arguments that brittle environments need to be grazed is overwhelming. Go for a ride anywhere in the West and contrast the flourishing vegetation in the ungrazed roadsides, parks, cemeteries and steep mountain slopes (even those angled toward the searing sun) with adjacent areas denuded by overgrazing.

C. "Overgrazing was not caused by the presence of too many animals. Rather it was due to how long the animals remained in one place."

Counter Arguments: Savory attributes this doubletalk to French researcher Andre Voisin. To rephrase the "missing key": 'The detrimental effects of overstocking of a cow pasture can be minimized by dividing the large pasture into several small ones and then moving the cows from pasture to pasture to achieve high-intensity short-duration rotational grazing.' Rotational grazing, like rotational cropping, has been practiced for centuries to slow the rate at which the topsoil deteriorates under agriculture. Rotation of pasture and cropland is directed to beef and crop production, at the expense of wildlife habitat. The welfare of wildlife is at best a secondary consideration in the many



schemes that have been devised for rotating cattle from pasture to pasture. Savory's argument that you can have more cows and wildlife too, violates the well known ecological principle that "There Is No Such Thing As A Free Lunch." In general, doubling the stocking rate, halves the wildlife (numbers and diversity).

D. "There are no parts in Nature's whole, there are only interrelationships and it is only through the study and manipulation of the interrelationships that we can understand and manage our complex ecosystem."

Counter Arguments: Savory gives "Jan Smuts, a South African Statesman, scientist and scholar" credit for this missing key. For the sake of accuracy the word 'scholar' should be replaced by 'militarist.'

In one sense, holism relates to religious and mystical ideals, but in another sense holism is the view that an organic whole has a reality independent of and greater than the sum of its parts. I assume that Savory is defining holism in the latter sense, though HRM devotees behave like religious cultists, as they seem to accept their beliefs on faith.

Currently, both the Arizona State Land Department and the US Forest Service are increasing grazing allotments for those ranchers who have completed the prerequisite of Savory School (HRM) attendance. Arizona taxpayers are already supporting a Range Mangement Department at the University of Arizona that at least has some merit. Why should they also have a range management scheme to enrich ranchers and Savory while accelerating the deterioration of our public lands?

Our Marlboro ranchers should get off the public dole and into the free market, where land leases for four times what they currently pay. Also, ranchers need to "bite the bullet" by decreasing their stocking rates to initiate the slow process of range recovery. Or, better yet, get their cows off public land completely! Let's get back to nature: Keep the bovines in the Great Plains where they evolved with the prairie grasses, and leave the West to the play of deer and antelope.

To capsulize the foregoing, what Savory is up to on our public lands is most Unsavory: He is a cowman masquerading in the trappings of a wildlife ecologist. Complain to your newspaper editor and congresspersons about your public land managers and educators using HRM to justify greater overgrazing and resultant public land damage through denudation and erosion. Complain also about using large sums of public funds to send these same managers and educators to Savory's unaccredited school. Our taxes should be directed to restoring our public lands, not destroying them.

Ann Carr is an expert on overgrazing who lives in one of our more overgrazed regions — the Sonoran Desert. She last wrote for us about the Soil Conservation Service firing of anti-herbicide researcher Dr. Bob Dixon.

THE DEEP ECOLOGY SOUNDTRACK
Part VII: The Earth First! Bards

by Lone Wolf Circles

Earth First! is a movement founded on and for diversity, easily including both vegetarians and carnivores, monkeywrenchers and those uncomfortable with such actions; New Age and barbaric, uncompromised lovers of the natural world. The meaning of our tribe is not homogeneity but individuality, united by our compassion for each other and for every other element of creation, sharing if nothing else this one all-important priority, that Earth comes first! Our every unselfish action is a rendezvous with the rest of our tribe and the rest of life, and our gatherings are a celebration of such unbridled love around a common campfire, and a shared song. As Walkin' Jim sings, "People like you help people like me go on," and this how I think of you all!

Kate Wolf, suffering greatly from cancer, writes in the title song to her newest album "Poet's Heart": "You in your elegance and humor fill the room, your love and your concern, your anger at the injustice of Man's narrowness and fear, I thank you for being here." She seems to write for the sensitive bards of Earth First!, and for all you sensitives, in the song "Gentle Warrior":

Gentle warrior, with your heart like gold and a rainbow in your eyes,
Brave companion, do you see a world shinin' in the sky?
With your body, dancin' like an arrow,
Spreading joy beneath your feet,
And your hands, that wave like tall grass,
In the wind, as you speak,
With the shyness, of a small child,
And the wisdom, of a sage,
I tell you now, there is no reason,
To be afraid . . .
We are crying for a vision,
that all living things can share,
And those who care, are with us everywhere. . . ."

We are made worthy not by the certainty of any successes, but by the correctness of our selfless attempts. We act because we must, with no guarantee of results. Through my hardest trials, my darkest moments of intellectual uncertainty or painful loneliness, the songs of Cecelia and Katie, of Walkin' Jim, and the universal "song" of our unity — carry me through with light and clarity; like Johnny Sagebrush's Glen Canyon song, with a tremblin' down deep in my soul.

I have made "Earth First!" my life, a high I will never come down from. Your notes of appreciation mean so much, as I appreciate you in return. I had no idea I would again use music to spread our message of Deep Ecology, when two years ago, in front of a twinkle-eyed Bill Devall, force-fed a half pint of Roger Candee's apricot brandy, my words first transformed in dance to the pressing rhythms of Bill Oliver. Bill's newest release is called "Better Things To Do," another playful set of tunes that make you want to sing along like barefoot kids in an outdoor classroom (order from Earth First! Music, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703; $9 ppd.). From "Pine Away Pine Bark Beetle":

Turn the wilderness over to nature,
Let the woods be like they would be
If they weren't a business venture.
Saving the wilderness by cutting it down
Is like saving a village by bombing it out.

Glen Waldeck, who added so much to Bill's performances at the RRR, does a great job on his cut, "Grand Canyon Rendezvous" where our own Dave and Nancy spout Earth First! aphorisms and misanthropic howls; as well as "Get Along Litter Dogies," wherein those of you who've never seen Jerry Jeff Walker fall on his face at Austin parties can hear him trip over discarded bottles on tape. We hear Bill's source of inspiration, as he "feels a part of all time," and "hears an ancient reply," in "When I Look At The Sky." His voice was never as fine as next to Glen's harmonica in "Indian Deep." From "Muir . . .":

When we think of John Muir it's so easy to see,
What a difference one person can make,
The same river is flowin' through you and me,
Its livin' in the steps that we take.
Muir power to you, as you fight to keep that river alive.
Muir power to you, as you help another species to survive.
Muir power to you, on the oceans and mountains and trails.
Muir power to you, in the classrooms and jails.
Let the power of the Redwoods be yours.
John Muir would be proud.

Muir power to you, my friend Bill . . . We all went crazy in Idaho over Greg Keeler's twisted new country songs, compiled on his latest Earth First! release "Talking Sweet Bye and Bye" ($6.50 ppd. from EF! Music). His voice drips with sincerity like honest sweat.

Once again, as on his last infamous recording ("Songs of Fishing, Sheep and Guns in Montana," also available from EF! in Tucson), Greg defames everything that is holy to the modern bourgeoisie, from our computer dependence and credit card fanaticism, to our trucks that run on the melted down goo of a few million years (". . . a pterodactyl or two and a bucket of ants").

On "Church Bells" Greg imitates their ringing on the guitar strings, exposing the hypocrites with aplomb. Reagan's Star Wars becomes the "Hampster-powered chicken wheel," the fowl becoming ever more irate as they near the Russian missile, pecking it to pieces. The revolution I believed in so during the illusory '60s is wonderfully aborted in the most melancholy cut, naturally my favorite. When we hear the Great Illuminator sail off into the sky singing "pleased with myself," we know it's because he left people like Greg Keeler on this planet, who, like a whoopie pillow under the smug and a burr under the saddle, makes us laugh while giving them the hell they deserve.

The ultimate purpose of our music is not just to entertain, but to excite and inspire, ultimately spurring others to direct action in defense of the sacred Mother Earth. Not just to console and affirm, but to slap the blinders of perception off leaving no more excuse for inaction or complacency.

No one can listen to the recordings put out by the Rainforest Information Centre (PO Box 368, Lismore, NSW 2480, AUSTRALIA) without emotion. John Seed, our Australian EF! contact, has been an incredible "Gentle Warrior" in defense of endangered rainforests there and abroad. On the "Nightcap Rainforest" tape, they first experimented with combining songs by involved activists with actual documentary recordings of the protests and arrests ("I can't believe it, the bulldozers are actually coming right at us. They've dropped a tree on us! Amazing!!) in an effort that brings tears to your eyes and makes you want to go out and do something, *anything*, to stop the destruction before it is too late. One hundred and thirty million years of evolution and colorful diversity destroyed in less than a generation, abolishing for all time the millions of species of plants and animals that live there. "Take your bulldozers from under our noses!"

Their new release is the cassette "The Daintree Action," which begins with a legislator hollering about man's dominion over the birds and the beasts, fading into a song that pleas for us to feel the water, feel the wind, feel the spirit of the forests. The reason why is underlined by the screams of protestors, buried up to their neck and their legs chained together underneath, as a backhoe drags at the chain to dig them up. As in one beautiful song, "Don't forget, we're behind enemy lines. We must all get together, to save the world in time." The power of this kind of recording project is multiple; the actual act of taping the action, as well as filming it, forces a degree of restraint on the authorities and industry bullies, inspires later listeners to action, and helps fund the never-ending struggle. I recommend this approach to state-side EF!ers as another tool in our quiver.

The plight of the Daintree is still unresolved as they press on with their road into the very heart of this possibly oldest of rainforests. "Save the Daintree, hear our cry, don't let the wilderness die." Beautiful music from beautiful and committed folks, as millions of hectares of rainforest are cut globally every year. One hundred and thirty protestors had been arrested before the Nightcap action resulted in the formation of the Nightcap National Park in New South Wales. I close with the words of the 87 year-old aborigine "Uncle Lyle" on the Nightcap tape, as he sang and danced the newly won park into existence:

These gates should not be here, and the forest should be open to share.
My totem is a secret place with a long history.
The spirits of "all-time people" are in the forest.
No compensation money in the world can buy our sacred sites.
The timber industry is not my brother because it does not come in respect.
These young conservationists are my brothers and sisters.
They have spirit and know about the forest's sacredness.

Dancing to the tune of the ancients, and the tunes of our Earth First! bards, we carry on with the joyous song of our resistance, love. . . .

On Horns and Nukes

by George Wuerthner

When two mature Bighorn rams meet, each presents his horns to the other for inspection. Among Bighorns the size of one's horns determines one's rank and status. Horn size is a fairly accurate barometer of overall sheep fitness, and the largest horned individual dominates all others. Only those individuals who are the most aggressive, largest in body size, and of generally superior genetic endowment can afford the energetically expensive luxury of growing large horns. The horns of Bighorn rams are much larger than necessary for merely defensive purposes; they have evolved into symbols of rank and status.

All members of the herd recognize the status of larger horned rams, and avoid confrontations. The dominant ram benefits from this system since he doesn't have to fight constantly to prove his ability and rank. At the same time, smaller sheep can avoid direct confrontations with stronger sheep which might result in injury or even death. This system promotes stability and harmony within the herd. Rank establishment is essential to the successful social interactions of the Bighorn — an animal which lives in close proximity to other members of the herd. The head battering displays of rams only occur when two sheep have horns of similar size. A shoving and ramming duel determines which ram will dominate the other. Once rank is established, peace reigns over the herd.

Bighorn Sheep are not the only animal that have a dominance hierarchy based on horn or antler size. (Antlers are shed each year and a new set grown each succeeding year; deer have antlers. Horns are not shed, but grow larger each year; sheep have horns.) Horns or antlers nearly always function as symbolic ornaments to indicate status within a group. In one case I know, a dominant bull Elk had his antlers cut off during the height of the rut. He immediately lost rank. Smaller Elk harassed him, even though he was still genetically superior. He no longer acted like a dominant animal.

As other animals recognize superficial ornaments as indicators of status, humans practice symbolic status ranking based on accumulation of wealth. For example, among the plains Indians of North America, horses were a symbol of wealth. Status and rank within the tribe were measured by the ownership of horseflesh. An Indian could ride only one horse, but many Indians maintained herds of several hundred in order to achieve status. Among the Masai tribe of Africa, cattle serve a similar function. Masai almost never kill their cattle. Instead they live off the dairy products. Even as their herds are destroying the native ranges by overgrazing, the Masai cannot be persuaded to reduce their herds. For a Masai herdsman to give up his cattle would be like a ram losing its horns.

Western developed countries have a similar status system in their cultures. We use the ownership of expensive houses, cars, jewelry, uniforms, and other objects to signal a person's rank within the community. Most people unconsciously react to these cues, behaving obsequiously in the presence of a person of wealth or status. The interrelationship between professor and student, boss and employee, captain and crew, are all examples of this unspoken, but easily understood power hierarchy.

Similarly, I believe nations base many of their relationships upon unconscious cues. It is still a truism that he who carries a big stick dominates the international scene. Among nations, nuclear weapons may not function primarily as offensive weapons, but like the horns of a Bighorn ram, may represent a nation's rank within the international community. Only countries with excessive wealth can afford non-functional weaponry. These weapons are never intended to be used, only displayed. To use nuclear weapons is to lose the bluff — the image of dominance.

Although rational minds see the folly of such dangerous arsenals, I believe we are not dealing with a rational portion

of our brain. There are several layers of our brain, representing evolutionary steps in the progression toward human intelligence and consciousness. The most primitive brain functions are carried out primarily by the brain stem. This is the domain which controls instinctive processes such as breathing and heart beat. It represents a link to our reptilian past. Overlaying the instinctive brain, we have the lymbic system, which controls the emotions. Rage, sex drive and other emotions seem to be centered here. Last in evolutionary sequence, we come to the cerebral cortex — the seat of consciousness, the "rational" portion of our brain. The cerebral cortex can override impulses from the other brain centers. You can consciously hold your breath in defiance of impulses from your brain stem. But if you are not actively "thinking" about this, you will breathe without giving it a thought. Similarly,

RECOVERY
continued

The issue of size and roadlessness is paramount. For most of the eastern US, for example, reintroducing large predators into the present boundaries of managed areas would be disastrous. First, boundaries need to be enlarged, areas need to be managed less intensively and buffered and interconnected, and roads need to be closed. Although most environmentalists lack the guts to demand this, we must demand it and succeed!

8. Protection and Management. Although our ultimate goal is to recreate huge, wild landscapes that require no further protection or stewardship from humans, this will not be possible until after a decline in human population (to perhaps 100 million or fewer worldwide) and a shift to a far simpler way of life. In the interim, wild areas will continue to require vigilant protection and management. The smaller the area, the more management is needed. This is because habitat diversity is reduced (natural disturbance and patch-dynamic phenomena do not function over small areas), smaller areas support smaller and more vulnerable populations, and adverse influences from outside impact a greater proportion of the area.

Once an area is restored to a reasonably natural condition, natural changes can be allowed to occur, except in very small preserves, where the size of a typical natural disturbance patch may be larger than the entire preserve. In small preserves, the disturbance regime will have to be managed indefinitely. Even in large preserves, however, intervention may be required to control exotic species, mitigate effects of air and water pollution, and control impacts of visitors. Ecological management should mimic the natural regime, and seek the delicate balance between laissez faire neglect and over-intervention.

Use this recipe as a starting point to construct a wilderness recovery proposal for your bioregion. Examples of specific applications can be gleaned from the pages of this journal. Make your proposal ecologically credible but idealistic. Don't be surprised if you are asking for 100 times more than are the mainstream environmental groups. Although the ecological and logistical details are complex, you do not have to be an "expert" to make sound ecological recommendations. One very simple recommendation is to make every managed area bigger, and get the goddamn cattle, roads, loggers, miners, and ORVs out!

Finally, your proposal should not be static; proposed boundaries should change, and restoration and management recommendations should evolve as more is learned about the ecosystems concerned. Let the boundaries grow!

Reed Noss is the initiator of the plan — supported by an increasing number of conservationists — to restore an extensive preserve system in the Ohio Valley. This proposal was a subject of discussion and admiration at NABC II. Indeed, his restoration proposals are a prime example of the melding of the Earth First! philosophy and bioregionalism. For references or discussion, contact Reed at 6820 SW 78th St., Gainesville, FL 32608 (904-372-6255).

REVIEWS

Works of poetry by Earth First!er Gary Lawless of Blackberry, Maine:
WOLF DRIVING SLED; 1981; $3.50.
ICE TATOO; 1982; $3.
YELLOW DOG; 1986; $3.

Once there was a boy whose eyes were
blind, he couldn't see. Those
loon boys took him to visit their sister.
When he came back he told us:
"The loons have carried me beneath
the waters.
My eyes are cleansed with salt.
I am given vision
We break the surface, into air, into
light."
You break the surface, break the surface
and fall through into some
new kind of light.

(excerpt from prosepoem, "Looking for rivers," *Yellow Dog*)

Exactly! I'm given vision . . . feel myself breaking through surfaces into some very new kind of light as I read the prose and poetry of Gary Lawless. Do you remember that rush of all senses when hot dry skin breaks the surface of cold river, ocean? Well, it is that very moment, that experience of breaking through that Gary's poems reveal, review, re-feel, re-name, reclaim for the reader. It's through shared experiences that our tribal roots awaken and our sap flows full again. Each Lawless poem is a sharing experience . . . experiences that sprout from a soil composed of the heartbeats and breaths of all species which beat and breathe about, creating Places. Yes, Gary Lawless is a poet of Place. Those caribou-gulls-rocks-berries-lichen-lobsters-bear-maples-mushrooms-of- the-Eastern-Gate know him well. But, Gary Lawless is also a place.

Moon light. Fish scale. Ice diamonds. Lifting my arms from the
sea, the water, falling around me, let
loose from nets and line, shining
as it falls. My hands to the sky, handling the depths.
I am the wind which blows over the
sea.
I am a wave of the sea.

Sometimes I hear voices, I dream.
Sometimes I don't know if I'm
caribou or whale, man or woman,
sometimes I don't know but I'm
the whole damn ocean, trees and sky.

Two more excerpts from Gary's prosepoem: "Looking for rivers" to reveal a bit more about this Place, this Poet, this Whole that We Are. And this brother is quick to trade skin for thick fur, scalefins, feathers or bark . . . quick to howl with a "voice of the herd, voice of blood and nerve," (*Ice Tatoo*) . . . then "coming to rest in motion" (*Wolf Driving Sled*) he smooths out into calm-pond-surface reflecting the magic of each eye-seed-breathcloud that blows over it. Able to be surfaces, Gary's poems refract the light-sounds-smells-feel-sights that vibrate through each earthspot.

wrapt in elkskin, fur and fire,
smoke smells of maple and of winter,
oak burns long into the room.
it was the rain came, and the fog.
couldn't sleep, all around, the stones
singing.

(from poem in *Wolf Driving Sled*)

While carrying armloads of gourds, seaweed, oak bark, wet hemp, ocean fog, Gary guides the reader to the edges . . . then takes them just beyond, for he loves to be down under in between beneath upon within shadow smoke bone fur earth One.

Wolf Driving Sled is a collection of 70 poems by Lawless spanning the years 1970-80, selected by Beth Leonard and Stephen Petroff and dedicated to Beth, "who makes the seeing complete." This book is more blue-green-quiet, with the exception of one potent poem that begins:

Occupation is the imposition of rule
by aliens"
Welcome to Maine. vacationland.
. . . we don't want your reactors refineries second home rented
summer space out of state in season
occupied. . .

The chapbook *Ice Tatoo* is more red-white, fire-ice. These poems drift among strikingly uncanny illustrations by Stephen Petroff lifting us to a haunting dream place where echoes are gentle but never cease. Gary dedicates this book to the dream caribou.

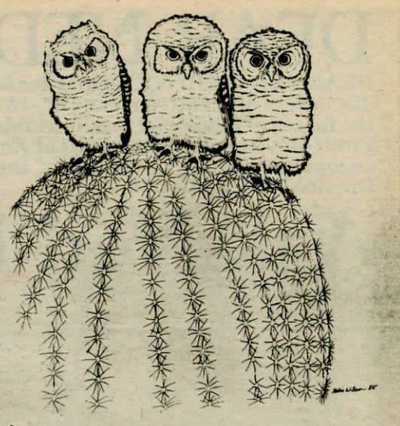
If given the choice,
dropping this body for another.
wolves somewhere on the edges of
light.
waiting for the weak.
waiting for us to fall.
I will leave this body.
I will feed the wolves.
I will journey home.

(poem from *Ice Tatoo*)

Yellow Dog is yellow, somewhat sad, for this chapbook contains poems of the last bear, whale, buffalo; "close the roads" asks questions, as in the dedication: "When the planet herself / sings to us in our dreams / will we be able to wake ourselves and act?"

Our EF! CrowGrizz brother, Gary Lawless, is constantly circling. While his poems appear in journals such as *Earth First!*, *Akwesasne Notes*, *River Styx*, etc., he has seven of his own books of poetry in print, and has edited/published 30 poets to date. Gary is presently editing a collection of bear poems entitled *Bear Magic*, produced by National Grizzly Growers with proceeds pawmarked for the EF! Grizzly Action fund (now available from EF! in Tucson). With the help of his fine complement Beth Leonard, Gary runs the inconspicuous Gulf of Maine Books, with a diversity of radical titles (and coyotes whispering in the [a]isles). Gary's books are available through him at Box 687, South Harpswell, ME 04079.

Reviewed by Lisa Pucce.



SUSTAINABLE
continued

be reestablished: *Earth first, humans second, and machines last.*

These are the priorities of sustainable agriculture, yet too often the Earth is thought of only as the soil that feeds the crops that feed us. Yet, to paraphrase Thoreau, "What's a good farm without a habitable planet to put it on?" Can the planet without wild species be habitable for anyone?

A final example: Where I live in southern Oregon, as elsewhere along the Pacific Coast, food production depends on irrigation throughout the rainless summer months. Unfortunately, this practice harms the fish (salmon and steelhead): water withdrawals for irrigation lower summer stream flows and raise stream temperatures above tolerable limits. Out of respect for all species, food crops need to be grown in the mild winters, when rain is abundant, and the fields dry-farmed or left fallow in the summer drought. As far as I know, such a proposal has yet to be made in the Pacific Northwest, yet a friend of mine has begun this practice in the Central Valley of California for simple economic reasons (a large market for fresh produce in winter).

As Donald Worster suggests in his essay, "Thinking Like a River,"[2] the whole mode of human habitation in the West needs to be realigned to minimally disturb the water cycle. Primary food production in the rainy season, with summer dry-farming, is one way to do this, yet it has scarcely been tried. Turning around our priorities to put wild species first will require massive changes in our way of life. Fortunately for our region, the vision of streams again filled with the miracle of returning salmon provides a strong incentive to learn how we can best help now.

References:

1. Nancy Jack Todd & John Todd, *Bioshelters, Ocean Arks, City Farming: the Ecological Basis of Design*, Sierra Club Books, San Francisco, 1984, p. 155.
2. Wes Jackson, Wendell Berry, & Bruce Coleman, eds., *Meeting the Expectations of the Land: Essays in Sustainable Agriculture and Stewardship*, North Point Press, San Francisco, 1984.
3. See *Restoration & Management Notes*, U. of WI, Madison (a quarterly journal).

THE RESTORATION MANIFESTO

The role of sustainable agriculture must be first to repair the Damaged Lands — the wounds made by industrial agriculture need to be covered, vast acres replanted in native grasses, herbs, shrubs, and trees. The overgrazed pasture lands need also to be replanted, and the clearcut forests restocked with the original full distribution of native species. It will be best to leave some places entirely alone.

As these attempts at complete restoration are carried out, human population must be reduced. In time, intensive gardening methods will be developed to occupy whatever space each ecosystem can afford to divert toward human needs. Hopefully, ways will be found to benefit all life in an area by the long-term presence of nurturing humans — but the repair work must come first.

Robert Brothers ("Bobcat") is a watchdog guarding against Forest Service abuse, one of the world's few students of restoration ecology, and one of the finest thinkers and activists in the deep ecology movement. He lives in southwestern Oregon.

this biological lag factor may direct the affairs of nations more than any intelligent rational thought processes. The more primitive portion of our brains may still recognize symbolic displays of rank. This biological inertia complicates any discussion of nuclear disarmament. Like the bull Elk who has lost his antlers, a direct reduction of nuclear stockpiles could destabilize the world's tenuously recognized hierarchy of military power.

I do not like having a nuclear gun held at my head while each world power ups the ante in an effort to maintain a symbolic edge over the other. Nevertheless, I fear that a reduction in nuclear arms may send the wrong unconscious message to the rest of the world. Disarmament may unconsciously be perceived as a sign of weakness, even while our rational thoughts tell us that such a move is the intelligent thing to do. Such a reduction may inadvertently bring us closer to a nuclear war, rather than further away.

I do not have specific solutions to offer to the intelligent and sincere people who are attempting to enlighten the world about the seriousness of the arms race. They deserve support. Yet I fear that many seek a simplistic solution. The arms race is complex. Certainly "horn display" is only a portion of the problem. But, if it is one reason for the continued build-up of nuclear weapons, then research by the US government in human perceptions of status, rank, and power might reveal a partial solution to the arms race. Perhaps what is needed is an alternative method of signaling rank within the international community which does not rely upon the nuclear arsenal. I believe a solution to the arms race lies in human behavior, which is externally expressed in our politics. If fortunate, we may eventually unload the nuclear gun held against the collective heads of all humanity.

George Wuerthner is a student of forest ecology and a long-time wilderness activist. He regularly writes for us from his home in Missoula.

WOLVES
continued

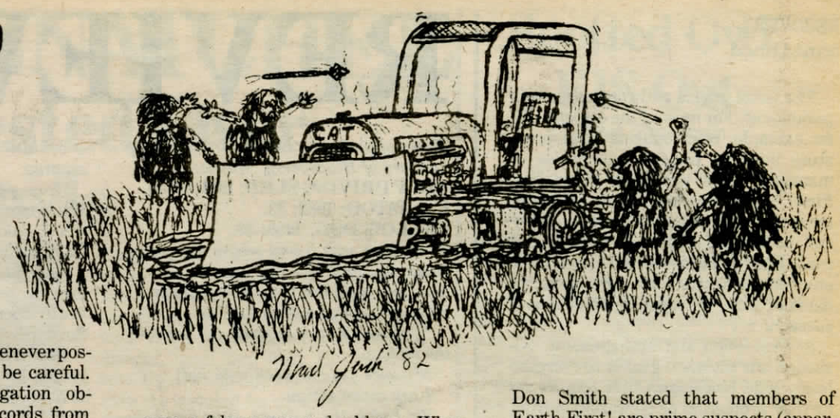
hesitated over a plan to reintroduce Wolves into Yellowstone and the central Idaho wilderness. Lack of political support has slowed the agency. For example, Senator Malcolm Wallop of Wyoming told the Wyoming Stockgrowers Association in June of 1985 that proposed Wolf reintroductions "threaten the state's tourist as well as ranching industries." Wallop also said, "there's 50,000 Wolves in Minnesota and that should be enough to keep them off the endangered species list." (The good senator exaggerated slightly; there are only 1200-1500 Wolves in Minnesota and they are a different sub-species.

Thinking back on the White Wolf of the Judith Basin mounted in the county courthouse, I can't help but think that not much has changed since the 1930s... except that there are now five young Wolf pups maturing up on the North Fork and therein lies the hope for the future.

George Wuerthner is currently writing a book about ecological destruction in Oregon.

DEAR NED LUDD

DEAR NED LUDD is a regular feature in *Earth First!* for discussion of creative means of effective defense against the forces of industrial totalitarianism. Neither the Earth First! movement nor the staff of *Earth First!* necessarily encourage anyone to do any of the things discussed in DEAR NED LUDD.



Ask Ned Ludd

Have a technical question about monkeywrenching? Have an idea for gumming up the wheels of progress and want some good advice on whether or not it will work? You're in luck! Send your questions to **"Ask Ned Ludd"** *c/o this newspaper and we will send it on to a technical expert who can answer your question, give you advice, or undertake research & development on your idea and report back on the results in this regular column. For security reasons do not include your name or return address with your question.*

PLASTIC SPIKES

Q: The newest generation of plastics, the polymer resins, are said to be stronger than steel. Will they make suitable spikes or pins for trees?

A: No. The strength of these plastics is in their resistence to high pressures. Their hardness is far below that of even the softest of metals. Of greater future potential is the emergence of new uses for industrial ceramics, whose future sizes and shapes may be adaptable to "pinning."

PAY PHONES

Q: Should all my monkeywrenching calls be made from pay phones?

A: Local calls can be made from home phones if your talk is heavily coded. To be safe, use your home phone only to arrange face-to-face meetings with fellow monkeywrenchers (in locations where you can't be overheard). Long distance calls, on the other hand, should be made from pay phones whenever possible. Even here, you must be careful. One recent police investigation obtained the long distance records from all the pay phones near a suspect's rural residence, gaining a valuable lead when the phone numbers receiving the calls were traced. Avoid using the same pay phone all the time, and never use the pay phones closest to home.

CHARGE CARDS

Q: What's wrong with using checks or charge cards when traveling on monkey business? Surely the millions of charges processed every month makes them virtually untraceable?

A: The obvious danger arises when you become a suspect. Your bank probably keeps your checking account records for at least five years, and your charge card record lives longer still. They provide a detailed history of your travels, buying habits, and even your politics (donations and subscriptions).

These records can make you a suspect also. Persistent investigators have been known to go to gas stations and pore over their charge slips for the time surrounding the commission of a crime, looking for leads to persons traveling in the area at key times.

Even cash receipts can be traced if other records are kept. In one famous case, detectives traced the purchase of critical electronic items to a Radio Shack store. The buyer paid cash, and gave a false name and address. When police questioned the store manager, he remembered the customer and promised to watch for him. The next time the suspect came in to make a purchase, the manager followed him out and got his car's license number.

The lesson is always pay cash, never leave your real name and address, and avoid patterns — like always buying supplies at the same store.

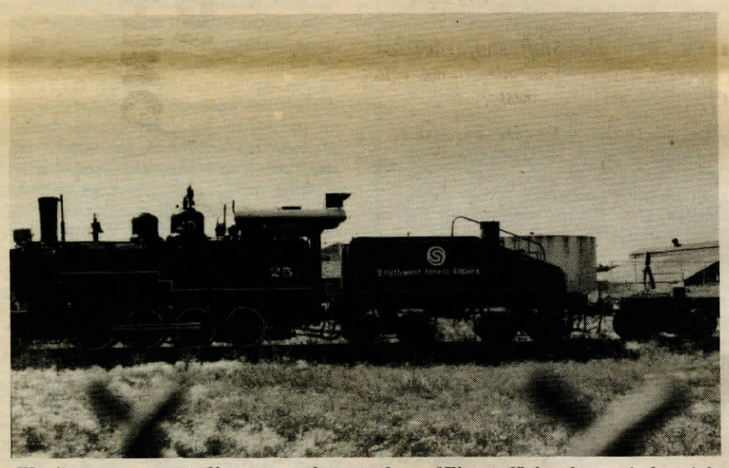
Before undertaking any monkeywrenching, be sure to study the book ***ECODEFENSE: A Field Guide To Monkeywrenching*** *for complete information on techniques and security.*

Wenatchee Spiked Again

In early September the Wenatchee National Forest and the *Wenatchee World* received letters announcing that "unit 13 of the 'Alder' sale in the wenatchee national forest has been spiked." The letter was sent by S.P.I.K.E., "Sasquatches Preventing Industrial Killing of the Environment. Earlier this year ecodefenders stopped the Tents timber sale in the Icicle River drainage of the Leavenworth Ranger District by inoculating the trees with 80 de-headed spikes. Forest Supervisor Don Smith stated that members of Earth First! are prime suspects (apparently basing his suspicion merely on the fact that the letter began with, "Dear Freddies"; what brazen presumptuousness on his part!).

Ecodefenders Fight Dune Road

In response to the National Park Service's plan to rebuild the Pierce Stocking Scenic Drive through northern Michigan's Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, ecodefenders in June pulled 300 survey stakes from the route. The stake-pulling provided over $1000 in labor to the workers who restaked the route. Environmentalists are distraught over the Park Service's $2.2 million plan because it involves clearing a new route for the scenic drive and clearing forest for a two acre parking lot. So far, Sleeping Bear Lakeshore — an area of sand dunes and forests on the shore of Lake Michigan — has remained fairly unspoiled; and the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Preservation Committee intends to use all legal means to keep it that way. Other environmentalists apparently fear that this won't be enough and continued monkeywrenching seems likely if the Park Service and its contractor Peninsula Asphalt Corp. persist with their plans to pave, repair, and reroute portions of the drive.



Was it a rare moment of honesty on the part of one of Flagstaff's best known industrial polluters and forest rapers, or the work of sick vandals? Perhaps we'll never know but for a few days the wording on the old train standing frozen forever in front of Southwest Forest Industries Flagstaff mill was changed to Southwest Forest Rapers.

Conservationists discovered a Freddie monster machine "Godzilla" this summer chewing up the lush deciduous forest of the formerly proposed Four Notch Wilderness in Texas. But don't worry — it's professionally supervised multiple use, sustained yield, the greatest good for the greatest number in the long run . . . well, at least it's lining someone's pocket. Photo by George Russell.

Deep Ecology by Any Other Name . . . .

by Gary D. Suttle

I like the ideas behind "deep ecology," but the term itself bothers me. In fact, it leaves me as cold as the waters of a Norwegian fjord.

The term has been popularized in the pages of *Earth First!* and in the writings of Bill Devall and George Sessions, who have done a commendable job of bringing together many inter-twinkling facets of ecological thought. Needless to say, in criticizing the term, I mean no disrespect to self-professed "deep ecologists." Nor do I mean to get bogged down in semantic quibbling. In one sense, after all, it's the ideas that are important, not the label. Yet, in another sense, *words are symbols for ideas* — if the symbol (or label) sends out ambiguous messages, it interferes with transmission of the idea.

With "deep ecology," I've encountered resistance from both academic people and environmentalists put off by the term and hence less receptive than they otherwise would be to the ideas we're trying to spread. I eschew the term for this reason, and for the reasons that follow.

"Deep ecology" sounds like the study of benthic sea life or lake bottom flora. When I first heard the term, visions of bioluminescent creatures at 4000 fathoms came to mind. It's misleading.

'Ecology' refers to the study of relationships between organisms and their environment. 'Deep' is an adjective with over six basic meanings such as 'abstruse,' 'dark and rich,' and 'serious.' The fusion of two simple words, 'deep' and 'ecology,' to stand for a raft of philosophical ideas produces an obfuscating, if mellisonant, term that fails to communicate its meaning to the uninitiated.

On another level, "deep ecology" seems redundant, like saying "wet water." The concepts of ecology are perforce deep and quintessential. Those of us who understand the inherent depth of "the subversive science" don't need an adjective tacked on to the word to signal its significance; those too obtuse, purblind, or unwilling to understand and accept ecology's philosophic implications — including some members of the environmental movement — won't alter their views by us calling for "deep ecology."

Additionally, the phrase sounds stilted. This becomes apparent when you add the intensifier 'deep' to disciplines other than ecology . . . deep biology, deep philosophy, etc.

Will further study lead us to "deeper ecology" and, finally, "deepest ecology?" (This isn't as farfetched as it sounds — a recent piece in the journal *Environmental Ethics* was titled in part "Deeper than Deep Ecology.")

For me, the biggest problem with "deep ecology" lies in its ponderous and pretentious ring. The term has a smug, self-congratulatory tone. I've always been suspicious of those who attach self-complimenting labels to themselves, from "the most reverend" to "deep thinkers." People who are truly "deep" have no need to label their thoughts as such.

Deep also implicates shallow. Environmentalists who don't subscribe to the principles promulgated by "deep ecologists" have been labeled shallow, feckless, and even counterproductive — debatable assertions. This deep/shallow dichotomy alienates some fellow environmentalists (who don't pass the "deep" dogmas litmus test) and leads to unnecessary divisiveness within the larger environmental movement. It also reduces sympathetic response from the population at large because of its "holier-than-thou" overtones.

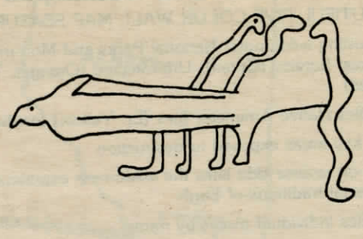
To avoid the patronizing connotations of "deep ecology," I replace the term with its more descriptive antecedent *ecological consciousness*.

Admittedly, "deep ecologist" has a snappier ring than "ecologically conscious individual." Perhaps a new term can be coined to describe members of the growing ecological consciousness movement (any ideas?). Here's one suggestion: supplant the term "deep ecology" with *panecology* (from the Greek *pan* = all, plus ecology). Panecologists aver that all of our attitudes and actions should be based upon ecological values and the ecological realities of life. 'Panecology' connotes breadth as well as depth of commitment, without the negative undercurrents of "deep ecology."

The term 'panecology' has drawbacks of its own . . . it sounds like the study of microorganisms on poorly washed dishpans, is unfamiliar, etc. Still, it evokes nicely the overarching role that ecological consciousness plays — or should play — in our lives.

Earth First!er Gary Suttle lives in San Diego.

ARMED WITH VISIONS



Native Decoration

My house has bushy
eyebrows
white pine and hemlock
boughs cut and tacked
over the windows

Needles comb and green
the light
streaming in

What do they say
to my neighbors
passing by

Stephen Lewandowski
from his chapbook Poacher (White Pine Press, 1986)

PRAYER FOR SIMPLE SOULS

To those who live without
T.V.
To those who live without
a phone
To those who live without
electricity
To those who live without
newspapers
To those who live without
magazines
To those who live without
currency

In other words: those who
live without
As in not so much
Less stuff
Stuff, stuff, stuffiness
And thing, thing, object-
ness

I salute you with all my
heart
As the true sacred beings
Of modesty and smarts

Jeri McAndrews
from her book The Museum of Outside Art

DO SOMETHING WILD!

O YOU DEALERS OF DEATH

O you Congress of these
United States
These carved up real
estate property of who?
Who do you represent
congress?
A ruling minority of
concentrated capital
is lurking behind your
spineless politics
Your "soft on Commu-
nism" obliviousness
to human suffering you
have unleashed
on a poor and underdevel-
oped world
Cut out the heart of the
numbing economy
specializing in slave labor,
assassinations
"democratic dictatorships"
and oligarchies
packaged and sold on the
open market
We're all ghost on this
planet
waiting to end this rule of
death and terror
waiting for the people to
wake up
and demand a vigilance of
peace

Andrew Hayes
from his broadside O You Dealers of Death (1985)

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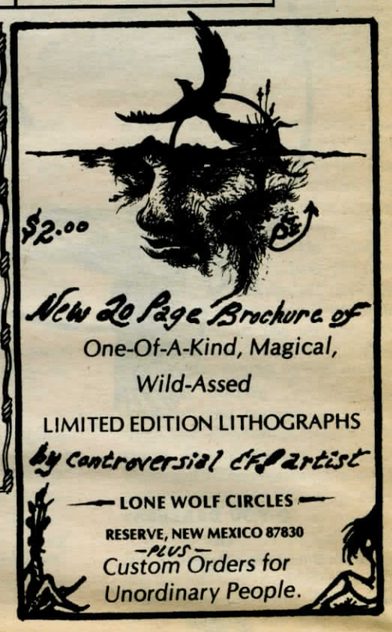

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YULE Dec. 21, 1981 (Vol. II, No. II) First Earth First! Road Show; Oil Leasing in Wilderness Areas; EF! Preserve System; Many early photos of Earth First!.

BRIGID Feb. 2, 1982 (Vol. II, No. III) Earth First! by Dave Foreman (reprinted from *The Progressive*); letters from *Progressive* readers; Oil Leasing in Wilderness Areas.

EOSTAR March 20, 1982 (Vol. II, No. IV) Mardie Murie Interview; Canyonlands Nuke Dump; EF! meeting in Eugene.

BELTANE May 1, 1982 (Vol. II, No. V) Little Granite Creek Drilling Controversy; GO Road; John Crowell; Western Civilization by Chim Blea; Monkeywrenching Seismo Crews; Jail: A Primer.

LITHA June 21, 1982 (Vol. II, No. VI) Little Granite Creek; Moab Roads a BLM WSA; Chim Blea on Babies; Dinkey Creek & McKinley Sequoias; What To Do as an EF!er; Caribou in Maine.

LUGHNASADH Aug. 1, 1982 (Vol. II, No. VII) Rendezvous at Little Granite Creek; Dustrud Resigns as *EF!* Editor; Gary Snyder on Violence; Canyonlands Nuke Dump; Little Granite Survey Stakes Pulled.

SAMHAIN Nov. 1, 1982 (Vol. III, No. I) BLM Rotten in Utah by Clive Kincaid; Ed Abbey on Books & Gurus; Bob Marshall's 1927 Inventory of Big Wilderness; Dear Ned Ludd/Closing Roads; Foreman Runs for Sierra Club Board; Mama Rue on Samhain; Bill Devall on Nuclear War; Foreman on Endangered Species & Wilderness; How To Do An EF! Wilderness Proposal.

EOSTAR March 21, 1983 (Vol. III, No. III) Franklin River Blockade in Australia; Salt Creek Blockade; GO Road and Bald Mt Road; Chim Blea on Domestication; Howie Wolke on RARE III; Bisti Circus; Deciduous Forest Ecosystem Preserve; Nightcap Blockade Photos (Australia); EF! White Cloud Wilderness Proposal(Idaho); Ned Ludd/Cutting Torch; Howie Wolke on the Wilderness Act; Road Show Diary; EF! in Sonora; Spurs Jackson on Books; Ed Abbey on The Big Woods; Navajo Sam; Nagasaki Johnson on Tactics; Mama Rue on Eostar; Creative Littering.

BELTANE May 1, 1983 (Vol. III, No. IV) Bald Mt Blockade; GO Road; Howie Wolke on Moderation; EF! Wyoming Wilderness Proposal; Canyonlands Nuke Dump; Maze Tar Sands; EF! Smashes Earth Last!; Ned Ludd/Helicopters; California Desert Sellout by BLM; Otter G'Zell on Whales; Mama Rue on Beltane; *Reenchantment of the World* Review; John Seed on Australia Rainforest Direct Action; Bigfoot Interview.

LITHA June 21, 1983 (Vol. III, No. V) Wilderness War in Oregon; Bald Mt Blockaders' Personal Accounts; Mama Rue on Summer Solstice; EF! Wilderness Preserve System and Map; Head of Joaquin on Utah; EF! Glen Canyon Demonstration; Franklin River Victory in Australia; Ned Ludd/Radios; GO Road Stopped; Reform of the Forest Service; Ed Abbey on Conscience of the Conqueror.

YULE Dec. 22, 1983 (Vol. IV, No. II) Forest Service Attacks Wilds, National RARE II Suit, DARN Report, Wolke on the Forest Service; EF! Utah Wilderness Proposal; EF! Ishi Wilderness Proposal (California); How To Do An EF! Wilderness Proposal; Ed Abbey in Utah; EF! Black Rock Desert Wilderness Proposal(Nevada); Sinkyone Struggle; Greenpeace in Siberia; *An Ecological & Evolutionary Ethic* Review; Coors "Beer;" Chim Blea on the Humanpox; Ned Ludd/Vehicle Modifications.

BRIGID Feb. 2, 1984 (Vol. IV, No. III) Oregon RARE II Suit; EF! Idaho Wilderness Proposal; Tuolumne; Forest Service Arrogance; Ned Ludd/Smoke Bombs; Head of Joaquin on Trapping; Coors in Shenandoah.

EOSTAR March 20, 1984 (Vol. IV, No. IV) Burger King Protest; Shipwrecked Environmentalism; Solomon Island Rainforest Action; Bald Mt Road Crumbles; Southern Utah Wilderness; Dave Brower/Muir's Disciple by Bill Devall; Ned Ludd/Tree Spiking & No Evidence; Mama Rue on Enlightenment; 1984 Road Show; Photos of Daintree Buried Protestors.

BELTANE May 1, 1984 (Vol. IV, No. V) Cabinet Mts Grizzlies & Mining; Forest Service Appeals Form; Wolke on the Role of EF!; EF! Owyhee Wilderness Proposal(Idaho, Oregon & Nevada); Angel Dusting Grizzlies; Middle Santiam; Colorado Recreation Dollars; EF! Arizona Wilderness Proposal; Arctic Wildlife Refuge Violated; Bolt Weevils; Devall on the Australian Environmental Movement; Ned Ludd/Survey Stakes & Disabling Vehicles; Deep Ecology & Reproduction; Save the Tuolumne Rally.

LITHA June 20, 1984 (Vol. IV, No. VI) Middle Santiam Blockade; Chim Blea on the Big Outside; Cabinet Mts & Grizzly; Coors in Shenandoah; Saguaro National Monument Mine; Murder on Key Largo; Burger King Demonstrations; Daintree Rainforest; Ned Ludd/Rising & Falling Birds; EF! Protests Canyonlands Nuke Dump; *Sterile Forest* Review; Basic Principles of Deep Ecology; Sinkyone Continues.

LUGHNASADH Aug. 1, 1984 (Vol. IV, No. VII) Middle Santiam Blockade; EF! Occupies Montana Senator's Office; North American Bioregional Congress; Round River Rendezvous; Montana on Civil Disobedience; Petroleum Conflicts with Wilderness Analyzed; Everything You Ever Wanted To Know About The Forest Service Part 1 by Bobcat; Sacred Cows; Foreman on Professionalism; Hunting Wild Life; Devall and Sessions on the Books of Deep Ecology.

SAMHAIN Nov. 1, 1984 (Vol. V, No. I) EF! Occupies Regional Forester's Office (Oregon); Hardesty Avengers Spike Trees; Old Growth Rally; "What Do You Expect To Accomplish?"; Cop Raid on Bald Mt; Your Taxes Destroy Rainforest; Down (With) The Amazon; Green Politics; Elfbusters; Roxby Downs in Australia; Wilderness — the Global Connection; Ned Ludd/Water & Machines; Forest Service Appeal Form; Everything You Ever Wanted To Know About The Forest Service Part 2 by Bobcat; Direct Action by Devall & Sessions; Gary Snyder: Song of the Taste; Beyond Sacred Cows; Stiles in Defense of Dogs.

YULE Dec. 21, 1984 (Vol. V, No. II) Texas Wilderness Logged; 30,000 Miles of Road in RARE II Areas; Bridger-Teton Forest Supervisor; Alaska: Kadashan, Denali, & Johnny Sagebrush; Middle Santiam Trials; Japan Grizzly; German Nuke Dump; Chipko; Solomon Islands Rainforest; Daintree Rainforest Buried Protest; Environmental Professionalism Discussion; 1984: Wilderness Boom or Bust?; A National Range Service; Non-Game; Devall on Whither Environmentalism?; Cecelia Ostrow on Deep Ecology; Hardesty Mt Tree Spiking; Ed Abbey on *Ecodefense*.

BRIGID Feb. 2, 1985 (Vol. V, No. III) Meares Island; Military Land Grab in West (Supersonic Overflights); Mission Symposium; FS Employment Tyranny; National Park Mining; Florida Panther; Shooting Wolves from Air; Cathedral Forest Petition; North Kalmiopsis; Criticizing the Environmental Movement; End of the Yellowstone Grizzly?; In Defense of Western Civilization; Stop Planting Trout; Ned Ludd/Bigfoot.

EOSTAR March 20, 1985 (Vol. V, No. IV) Rocky Mountain Gas Drilling; EF! Gives DOE Nuke Waste; Montana Wilderness Demos; Yellowstone Grizzly Management; Texas Demo; Rainforest Report; Swedish River; Wayne NF; Southern Utah; King Range; Arctic NWR Desecrated; Joseph Canyon; John Day Mining; Great Exchange; Acid Rain; In Defense of Humor; Wolke on Hunting; Nagasaki on Symbols & Lifestyles; Biocentrism of Western Civilization; Ned Ludd/Advanced Billboarding.

BELTANE May 1, 1985 (Vol.V, No.V) Yellowstone's Watergate, Snowmobiles in Yellowstone, Alabama Wilderness, Denali Mine, Grand Canyon Mine, Middle Santiam, Welfare Ranchers, Great Exchange, Welcome to Earth First!, Critters Protest Bighorn NF Plan, RNR Management, Beaverhead NF, Pine Beetles, African Parks Poisoned, Real Environmental Professionalism, Dark Side of Wilderness, Review of *Fragmented Forest*.

LITHA June 21, 1985, (Vol.V, No.VI) Road Frenzy, Tree Climbing Hero, Old Growth Actions in Oregon, EF! Guide to NF Planning, Aircraft in Grand Canyon, Mt. Graham Observatory, Jarbidge Elk, Hells Canyon, Grand Canyon Mine, Rainforest Insert & Ten Questions, King Range, Mike Frome on Fat Cat Conservationists, Review of *Meeting the Expectations of the Land*, Review of *In the Rainforest*, Strategic Monkeywrenching, Advanced Tree Spiking, Tyrone (WI) Nuke.

LUGHNASADH August 1, 1985 (Vol.V, No.VII) Battle for Millenium Grove, 3 Bears in Yellowstone, Oregon Overview, Montana (Hall Creek Well, RARE II bill, Swan Range Motocross), Yellowstone Bison, Mike Frome on Yellowstone, Washington Rendezvous, Ozark NF, Stikine River Dams, Mogollon Rim Logging, Salmon River, Mt. Rainier Shit, '85 RRR, Dreaming Big Wilderness, Jeff Sirmon, Tree Spiking & Moral Maturity, Deep Ecology & Life Style, Blade Ruiner: Tree Pining, Wolke Busted, Fire Stops Logging, Hands-On Forest Planning, Valve Lapping Compound, Lone Wolf on Animal Music, Reviews: *Emerald Forest*, *Green Politics*, *Chuang Tzu*, *Interntl Envir. Policy*.

MABON September 22, 1985 (Vol.V, No.VIII) Arizona EF! (Overview, Mt. Graham, Grand Canyon Mines & Helicopters, Cliff Damn, Coconino Roads), Texas Wilderness Logging, Militarization of the West, Nevada Wilderness, France Sinks Rainbow Warrior, Notes from a Maturing Tree-Hugger, Utah BLM Wilderness, Gila Wilderness, Stikine River, Florida Wilderness Recovery, Eastern Forest Preserves, Natives & Natural Peoples, Ecological Decay/Political Violence, Blade Ruiner: Ceramic Spikes, Lone Wolf on Country Music, Reviews: *Who Speaks for Wolf*, *Seeing Green*, *Parable of the Tribes*, *Natural Alien*.

SAMHAIN November 1, 1985 (Vol.VI, No.I) Battle for The Bear, Mt. Graham Scopes, Clockwork Grizzly, Ski Yellowstone, Grant Village, Montana EF! Climbs Marais Pass Monument, Hells Canyon Logging, Austalian Woodchipping, Colorado Water Diversions, Environment & Peace, Stein Valley (BC) Logging, Louisiana-Pacific Strike, Camel Cigs Against Rainforest, Carole King on Idaho Wilderness, Rainforest Insert, Mann Creek (ID), Wild Horses, Second Thoughts on Fire, Blade Ruiner: Ceramic Spikes II, A Cop on Security, Lone Wolf Circles on Poetry, Recommended Periodicals, Reviews: *Cry Wolf*, *Meares Island*, *Earth Wisdom*.

YULE December 21, 1985 (Vol.VI, No.II) Highjacking of FOE, Colorado EF!, Texas EF!, EF! in Southern California, Bay Area EF!, Maine (Big A Damn, Straight Bay Damn), Sinkyone, Congress on Griz, Pinnacles Pigs, SS Watt, Japan, British Columbia Wilderness Logging, Thinking Like a Rainforest, Big Mountain Relocation, Australia Update, International Rainforest Conference, Blade Ruiner: Quartz Tree Spikes, Trapping, Wolves & Moose in Alaska, Bioregional Approach to Wilderness, Montana Sellout, Spotted Owls, Lone Wolf Circles on Indian Music, Reviews: *Turning Point*, *Nuclear Battlefields*, *Declaration of a Heretic*, *Death of Nature*, *American Hunting Myth*, *Parable of the Tribes* reply.

BRIGID February 2, 1986 (Vol. VI, No. III) Cutting the Tongass, Dian Fossey, CO EF!, '86 RRR, Gallatin NF, Oregon Update, Colo. Aspen, Calif. Condor, Desert Eagles, Hall Creek Protest, Bruneau Snail, Bleeding Utah, EF! Acid Rain, Texas Boggy Creek, Designer Genes, Seed in India, South Moresby, World Rainforest Report #5, Foreman on Cowboys, Stoddard on Death, Feb. Pagan Festivals, Wuerthner on Forest Fire, Technology & Mountain Thinking, Spiking Refinements, Lone Wolf Circles on Gary Snyder, Stephanie Mills: RRR Thoughts, Reviews: Books on Mountain Lions and Grizzlies.

EOSTAR March 20, 1986 (Vol. VI, No. IV) Howie Jailed; Yellowstone Supt.: "Shove It!"; Fishing Bridge Suit; Montana Road Show; Flathead NF Plan; Nat'l Old Growth Campaign; Hells Canyon; Tahoe NF Plan; Taxes & Forest Destruction; Hierarchy & Grassroots in Sierra Club; Suwannee River; Snoqualmie River; Texas Pipeline; Cheyenne Bottoms; Restoring Salmon Streams; Howling Wilderness?; Gourd of Ashes; Desertification & Plant Genetic Resources; Wagon Wilderness; Suburbanizing the Bush; Public Interest Law Liability; Lone Wolf Circles on Folk Music; BC Rejects Native Management; Reviews: Sacred Paw, Gifting Birds, Restoring the Earth, State of the World 1985, The Earth Speaks, Language of the Birds, Mad Max & Streetwise, Fire From the Mountain; Ned Ludd: Radios, Mountain Bikes; Legend of Tiny Tonka; Desert Rivers; Notes from Ultima Thule.

BELTANE May 1, 1986 (Vol.VI, No. V) EF! Utah BLM Wilderness Proposal; EF! Griz Recovery Plan; Why Grizzlies Die in Y'stone; Neches River; BLM-FS Interchange; Memories of a Tree Climber; Acid Rain in BWCA; Los Padres NF; San Bruno Mt; Colo Aspens; Mt. Graham; Anti-herbicide Researcher Fired; Poisoning Saguaros; Eating As If Nature Mattered; Smokey the Bear Sutra; Animal Rights vs. the Wilderness; Civilization Act; Schmookler on Anarchy; Rainbow Permit Controversy; Rocky Mt. Front — American Serengeti; Recreating Ohio Wilderness; Wonderful Famine; Frome on Conservation; Lone Wolf Circles on Poems by Jose; Reviews: *Gathering the Desert*, *Good Wild Sacred*, *Building the Green Movement*, *Africa in Crisis*, and the Work ofPeter Matthiessen; Ned Ludd on *Outlaw's Bible*; Money in your Coffeepot.

LITHA June 21, 1986 (Vol. VI, No. VI) Idaho Compromise; World Bank Demos Set; 4 Arrested in Texas; Internat'l Law & Monkeywrenching; Fishing Bridge Protest; Grand Canyon Aircraft; Stanislaus NF Protest; Long Island (WA) Cedars; Massachusetts EF!; Florida Panther; AZ & CO Acid Rain Actions; Mt. Graham Demo; Millennium Grove Update; North Kalmiopsis; Restoring Colorado Wilderness; Green Conf. Mired in Anthropocentrism; Hawaiian Native Rights; Chicken of the Desert; Diversity?; Lone Wolf Circles on Katie Lee and Cecelia Ostrow; Chim Blea on Deep Ecology vs. Animal Rights; Wilderness Restoration in Appalachians; Animal Thinking; Reviews of *Promised Land*, *Vegetation Changes on Western Rangelands*; Devall reviews new books on Muir; The Future Of Monkeywrenching.

LUGHNASADH August 1, 1986 (Vol. VI, No. VII) Fishing Bridge Action; 1986 RRR; Yellowstone: Backcountry, TWA; Glacier Park Griz; John Seed on India; Verde Damn; British Columbia Wilderness; Whaling Update; Malaysian Park; Owyhee Mountains; Romancing A Planet; Wilderness in Me; WRR #7; Greenpeace vs. The Bomb; Killing Wilderness; Manes on Anarchy; Abbey on Anarchy; Cult of Tree-Cutters; Population & Justice; Reviews of *Grizzly in Southwest*, *Modern Crisis*; Chim Blea on Babies; Ned Ludd on Effective Tree Spiking.

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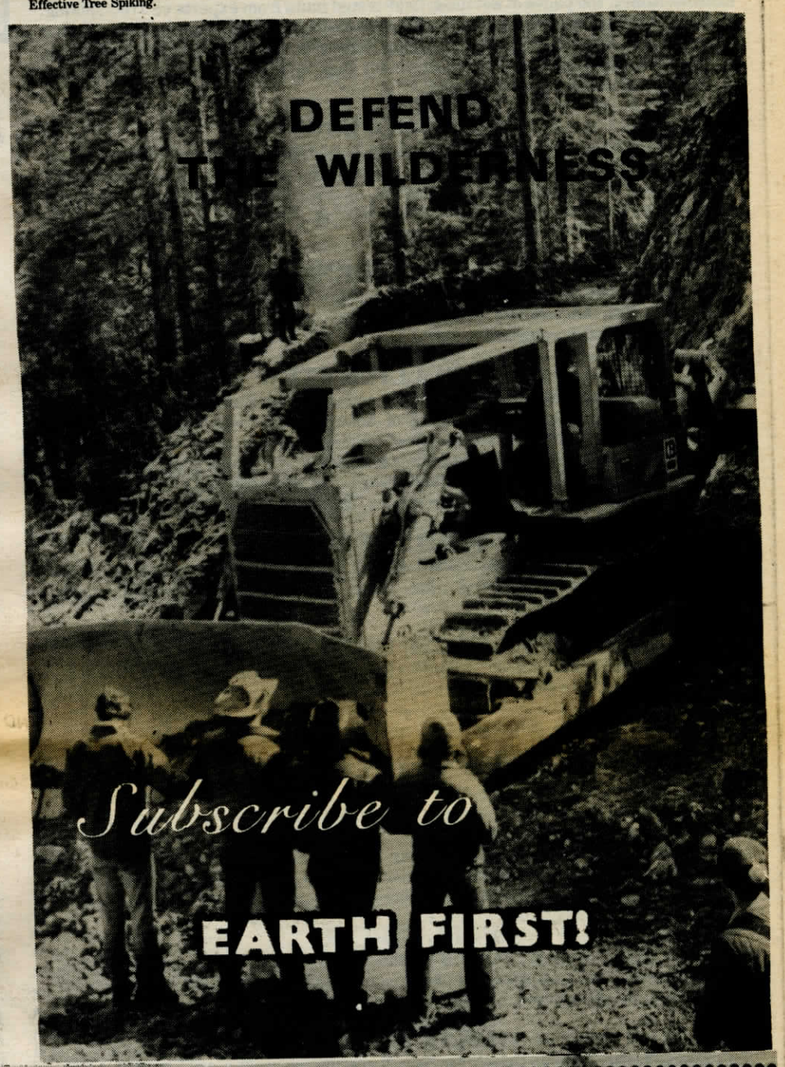

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Clip and send to EARTH FIRST! P.O. Box 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703

_____ Here's $15 or more for a one year subscription to *Earth First!*

_____ Here's $15 (or $25/foreign/first class) to resubscribe to *Earth First!*

_____ Here's an extra $10. Send *Earth First!* First Class

_____ Here's $25 (US funds only). Send *Earth First!* to me First Class in Canada or Mexico or surface mail elsewhere outside the USA.

_____ Here's $40 (US funds only). Send me *Earth First!* Air Mail outside the USA.

_____ We are a government agency or an exploitative corporation. Here's $50 for a subscription ($75 for First Class mail).

_____ Here's $300 or more for a life subscription to *Earth First!*

_____ Please send a gift subscription to the person below. Here's $15 or more.

_____ I'm broke. Please send me a subscription for $_____

_____ Please change my address. My old zip code was: _____

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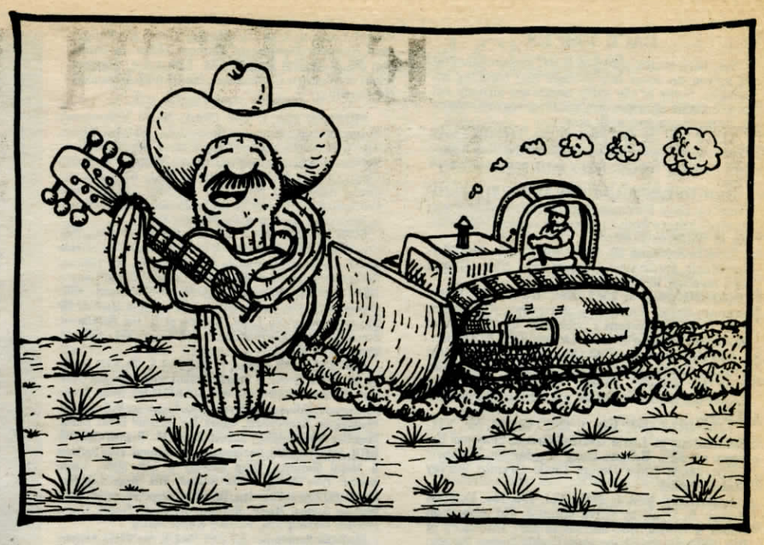
Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

The EF! subscription list is kept entirely confidential. You are welcome to use an alias. Make sure the mailperson knows that James What (or whoever) is getting mail at your address.

BOOKS
Li'l Green Songbook



THE EARTH FIRST! LI'L GREEN SONGBOOK
78 terrific Earth First! songs by Johnny Sagebrush, Cecelia Ostrow, Bill Oliver, Greg Keeler, Walkin' Jim Stoltz and others from Australia and America. Guitar chords are included with most songs. An absolute must for every true-green EF!er to sing along with our minstrels or to play them yourself. Just published by Ned Ludd Books. Dealer inquiries welcome. $6.00 postpaid.

ECODEFENSE
"A Field Guide to Monkeywrenching" edited by Dave Foreman with a Forward! by Edward Abbey. 185 pages of detailed, field-tested hints from experts on Tree-spiking, Stopping ORVs, Destroying Roads, Decommissioning Heavy Equipment, Pulling Survey Stakes, Stopping Trapping, Trashing Billboards, Hassling Overgrazers, Leaving No Evidence, Security . . . and much more. Heavily illustrated with photographs, diagrams, and cartoons. $10 postpaid.

DEEP ECOLOGY
"Living As If Nature Mattered" by Bill Devall and George Sessions. 263 pages, now in paperback. This groundbreaking book presents the philosophical fundamentals for the defense of Earth, discussing biocentrism, intrinsic value, and ecological resisting. Appendices by Dolores LaChapelle, Gary Snyder, John Seed, Carolyn Merchant, Robert Aitken, and Arne Naess. $11 postpaid.

THE MONKEY WRENCH GANG
By Edward Abbey with illustrations by R. Crumb. Signed by the author for Earth First!. This 10th Anniversary edition by Dream Garden Press is a true collector's item. Hardcover, $25 postpaid.

SLUMGULLION STEW
By Edward Abbey, illustrated by the author, and signed for Earth First!. "An Edward Abbey Reader" with selections from all of Abbey's books including *Jonathan Troy* (written in 1954) to "The Fat Masterpiece" (Abbey's novel in progress which will be published in a year or so). An outstanding selection of the best of Cactus Ed. Abbey has donated these books to us as a fundraiser — all proceeds go to EF!. This book is now out of print — we have the last copies. 383 pages, hardcover. $20 postpaid.

BEYOND THE WALL
"Essays From The Outside" by Edward Abbey. Vintage Abbey recounting trips into the wilderness of Arizona, Sonora, Utah, Texas, and Alaska. Paperback, 203 pages. $9 postpaid.

RESIST MUCH, OBEY LITTLE
"Some Notes on Edward Abbey" edited by James Hepworth and Gregory McNamee. Fifteen distinguished writers comment on Edward Abbey as a major American author. Contributors include Wendell Berry, Gary Snyder, William Eastlake, and Barry Lopez. Also includes four interviews with Abbey. 127 pages, paperback. $9 postpaid.

GATHERING THE DESERT
By Gary Paul Nabhan with illustrations by Paul Mirocha. If you love the Sonoran desert, you have to have this superbly written and illustrated book describing the natural history and human uses of the key plants of the Sonoran Desert. Destined to be an American nature classic. Nabhan is a careful observer of the desert, an exquisite writer with a fine sense of humor and place, a dedicated conservationist, and one of the world's leading ethnobotanists. 209 pages hardcover. $21 postpaid.

FULL CIRCLE
"The Poetry and Vision of Lone Wolf Circles." Early poetry and prose from Earth First!'s Lone Wolf Circles. Includes 10 full page prints of shamanistic wilderness art by Wolf. Almost out of print. 58 pages, paperback. $5 postpaid.

BEAR MAGIC
A chapbook by the National Grizzly Growers featuring poems by Gary Lawless, Leslie Marmon Silko, James Koller, and Kate Barnes; art by Stephen Petroff; and interviews with Doug Peacock, Dave Foreman, and Lance Olsen. All proceeds to the Bear. $3.50 postpaid.
More titles to be added.

Music
EARTH FIRST! MUSIC ON CASSETTE ONLY

Bill Oliver "Texas Oasis"
Includes: Texas Oasis; Pretty Paper, Pretty Trees; If Cans Were Nickels; Shopping Maul; Village Creek; Holes; Snail Darter March; River Libber; Have to Have a Habitat; and lots more! $9 postpaid.

Bill Oliver & Friends "Better Things To Do"
Bill's hot off the press second album includes Muir Power To You; Better Things To Do; Get Along Litter Dogies (with Jerry Jeff Walker); Pine Away Pine Bark Beetle; Grand Canyon Rendezvous (by Glen Waldeck); When I Look Into The Sky; and more. $9 postpaid.

Greg Keeler "Songs of Fishing, Sheep and Guns in Montana"
Includes: Ballad of Billy Montana; Fossil Fuel Cowboy; Montana Cowboy; Last Great American Cookout; I Call My Mama Papa; and more! $6.50 postpaid.

Greg Keeler "Talking Sweet Bye & Bye"
Includes: Little Bitty Bugs; Ski Yellowstone; Talking Interface Blues; Idaho; Death Valley Days; There'll Come a Revolution; and more. Keeler's second tape. $6.50 postpaid.

Cecelia Ostrow "All Life Is Equal"
Includes: Sweet Oregon Home; Water; Wild Things; Forest Song; I Feel the Forest; Time in the Forest; and more. $6.50 postpaid.

Walkin' Jim Stoltz "Spirit Is Still On The Run"
Includes: All Along the Great Divide; Lone Lion Runs; Followin' the Rainbow Trail; Yellowstone Tales; Sweetwater; and more. $9 postpaid.

Rainforest Information Centre "Nightcap"
An outstanding one hour long documentary of the successful defense of the Nightcap Rainforest in Australia in 1979. One half music including "Take Your Bulldozers Away," "Tonka Toys," and other great Australian environmental songs. The rest of the tape is live action recording from the blockade. $10 postpaid.

Austin Lounge Lizards "Creatures From the Black Saloon"
Marvelous country comedy and satire humor, superbly produced. Includes smash songs such as: Saguaro; Pflugerville; Anahuac (with Jerry Jeff Walker); Kool-Whip; Chester Woolah; Hot Tubs of Tears; Old & Fat & Drunk; The Car Hank Died In; and much more. $9 postpaid.

Lone Wolf Circles "Full Circle"
A poetic journey into the Artist's magical world-view, set to the music of man and the music of nature. A return to awareness and sensitivity, to our wild and true selves, alive and free. 27 poems. $10 postpaid.

The Wilderness Calendars *from* Dream Garden Press

In 1981 we at Dream Garden Press established a new standard in photographic calendars with the publication of our first **1982 EDWARD ABBEY WESTERN WILDERNESS CALENDAR.** We redefined the calendar concept by integrating interpretive materials and annotation from famous (and obscure) western authors in a previously unseen manner.

Now in its sixth successful year, the **WESTERN WILDERNESS CALENDAR** has spawned a family of unique, high-quality photographic calendars focusing on wilderness and natural areas. The **YOSEMITE CALENDAR, THE BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, TEXAS CALENDAR** and the new **GREAT SMOKEY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK CALENDAR** have expanded their humble beginnings to pass the exacting standards set by various interpretive and natural history associations in the national parks. In addition, our **UTAH WILDERNESS CALENDAR** and the new **CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS ENGAGEMENT CALENDAR** have met with enthusiastic acclaim both within and without their own geographic areas.

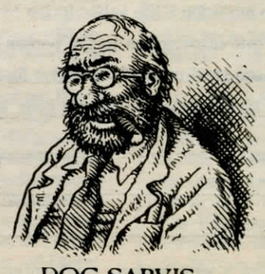
The 1987 Monkey Wrench Gang Calendar by Edward Abbey and R. Crumb . . . . . .
The 1987 Western Wilderness Calendar . . . . . .
The 1987 California Wilderness Engagement Calendar . . . . . .
The 1987 Utah Wilderness Calendar . . . . . .
The 1987 Yosemite Calendar . .
The 1987 Great Smokey Mountains Calendar . . . . . .
The 1987 Big Bend National Park, Texas Calendar . . . . . .

1987 CALENDARS FROM DREAM GARDEN PRESS

The much-awaited 1987 MONKEY WRENCH GANG CALENDAR from Dream Garden Press is finally here! Liberally sprinkled with pungent quotes from Ed Abbey's great novel, and illustrated with full-color illustrations of the Gang in action by cartoonist R. Crumb. Every Earth First!er needs one of these hanging on her/his wall. $9 postpaid.

All calendars $9 postpaid from Earth First!

BONNIE ABBZUG


DOC SARVIS

SELDOM SEEN

HAYDUKE

EARTH FIRST! TRINKETS & SNAKE OIL

SILENT AGITATORS

Fun to stick anywhere - bar, bathrooms, Freddie offices, trail registers, dead bulldozers, anywhere.

COORS - Spread the word on these land rapers. Black words on green stickers.
Coors is Anti-Earth
Coors is Anti-Women
Coors is Anti-Labor
AND IT TASTES AWFUL!
BOYCOTT COORS

EARTH FIRST! FISTS

Green EF! fist logo with words "EARTH FIRST! No compromise in Defense of Mother Earth" in red ink. 1⅝ inch diameter.
30 for $1.25 postpaid

TOOLS

John Zaelit's powerful image of the crossed stone axe and monkeywrench, with the words "Earth First!." **30 for $1.25 postpaid.**

BUMPERSTICKERS

All of our bumperstickers are green lettering on long lasting white vinyl. Most are **$1. postpaid** each. The multi-colored ones with flags or designs are **$1.25 postpaid***

ANOTHER MORMON ON DRUGS

BOYCOTT COORS "BEER"

Damn the Corps Not Rivers

DREAM BACK THE BISON SING BACK THE SWAN

EARTH FIRST!

Hayduke Lives

HUNTERS: Did a cow get your elk?

MALTHUS WAS RIGHT

Oil & Bears Don't Mix

Rednecks for Wilderness

REDNECKS FOR RAINFOREST

RESCUE THE RAINFOREST

RESIST MUCH, OBEY LITTLE

SAVE THE YELLOWSTONE GRIZZLY
(With Bear drawing and No Ski Area logo) *brown & red*

STOP THE FOREST SERVICE SAVE OUR WILD COUNTRY

STOP CLEARCUTTING

SUBVERT THE DOMINANT PARADIGM

THINK GLOBALLY– ACT LOCALLY

VOTE GREEN!

AMERICAN WILDERNESS* *with flag* **LOVE IT OR LEAVE IT ALONE**

NATIVE* *with globe*

ESCHEW SURPLUSAGE

HUNT COWS - NOT BEARS

MUIR POWER TO YOU
(white and black on brown with face of Muir)

SAVE THE WILD
(free with SASE)

GET LIVESTOCK OFF OUR PUBLIC LANDS
(free with SASE)

EARTH FIRST! EMBROIDERED PATCHES

By popular demand, we now have embroidered patches featuring the green fist and the words "EARTH FIRST!" and "No Compromise." Green and black on a white 3" diameter round patch. **$3.50 postpaid.**

HAYDUKE LIVES EMBROIDERED PATCHES

These are black 3 inch diameter circles with a red monkeywrench and the words HAYDUKE LIVES in red. Sew them on your pack, hat coat, whatever. **$3.50 postpaid**

Helen Wilson's WILDLIFE NOTECARDS

For all of you fans of the critters drawn by Tucson artist Helen Wilson which pepper our pages, we are now offering Earth First! Notecards featuring Helen's work. Twelve notecards come for $4.50 postpaid — three each of Grizzly, Moose, Quail, and Ringtail. These are printed on attractive recycled paper.
All proceeds to protect the habitat of our friends featured on the cards.
$4.50 postpaid

WINDOW STICKERS

Green EF! fist with the words "EARTH FIRST! No Compromise in Defense of Mother Earth" in green on 3 inch diameter white vinyl **4 for $1.00 postpaid**

NON-CAMO CAPS

For you non-militaristic types out there, we now have a non-camouflage cap — the fist and "Earth First!" in black ink on a tan cotton cap with either cloth or mesh back. One size fits all.
$8.00 postpaid

CAMO CAPS

We've got a variety of camoflage baseball caps. They come in either woodland or desert camo.. There's 100% cotton cloth backs or mesh backs. They all have adjustable tabs so one size fits all. The EF! fist logo and the words "EARTH FIRST!" are printed in black. Specify which style you want or we'll jsut send you what we think is best.
$8.00 postpaid

T-SHIRTS

MOTHER GRIZZLY AND CUB

Finally, we have a pretty shirt! A lovely full-color mother grizzly and cub against the rising sun on a light blue shirt. 100% cotton available in short ($11 postpaid) or long sleeve ($13 postpaid) or 50-50 french cut ($11 postpaid). "American Wilderness - Love It Or Leave It Alone" slogan. Art by Susan Van Rooy.

AMERICAN CANYON FROG

Roger Candee's popular American Canyon Frog (Croakus Abyssus Pistoffus) with the message "AMERICAN WILDERNESS LOVE IT OR LEAVE IT ALONE." A very colorful 4-color design on a grey 100% cotton Beefy-T. **$11.00 postpaid**

THE CRACKING OF GLEN CANYON DAMN

Jim Stiles' infamous masterpiece. Keep on praying for that one little precision earthquake! Black design on blue or tan heather 75/25 blend. **$9.00 postpaid**

DEFEND THE WILDERNESS

The monkeywrencher's shirt. Drawing by Bill Turk. Silver design on black 100% cotton Beefy-T's for night work or black design on white 100% cotton **($9.00 postpaid)**. Also available in black long sleeves Beefy-T's ($11 postpaid) and in black french-cut 50/50 blend ($9.00 postpaid).

EARTH FIRST!

Fist logo with words "EARTH FIRST! No Compromise in Defense of Mother Earth!" in black on green, red in 100% cotton Beefy-T's or in french cut 50/50 blend. **$9.00 postpaid** In kids sizes, too! Only color is green, 50/50 blend, sizes XS-L. **$6.00 postpaid** Specify kids when you order.

TOOLS

John Zaelit's powerful impression of wilderness defense both old and new, the monkeywrench and the warclub crossed. Black design on tan or blue 100% cotton Beefy-T's. **$9.00 postpaid**

ORDER FORM EARTH FIRST! TRINKETS

Make out checks to "Earth First!" or send cash. Mail to Earth First!, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703. Please allow three weeks for delivery (contact us if it has not been received in that time). First Class delivery can be arranged. Enter size, color, style, etc. Orders from outside of the United States must be in US currency and include extra for shipping.

We are sometimes temporarily out of certain items while waiting for stock to arrive. We'll send you the rest of your order immediately and the missing item as soon as we receive it. If you are in a hurry, give us a second choice of colors of whatever and when you need it by.

how many	Trinket Description	Color	Size	Amount

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City, State _____ Zip _____ **OKAY, HERE's** _____

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by John Zaelit

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